

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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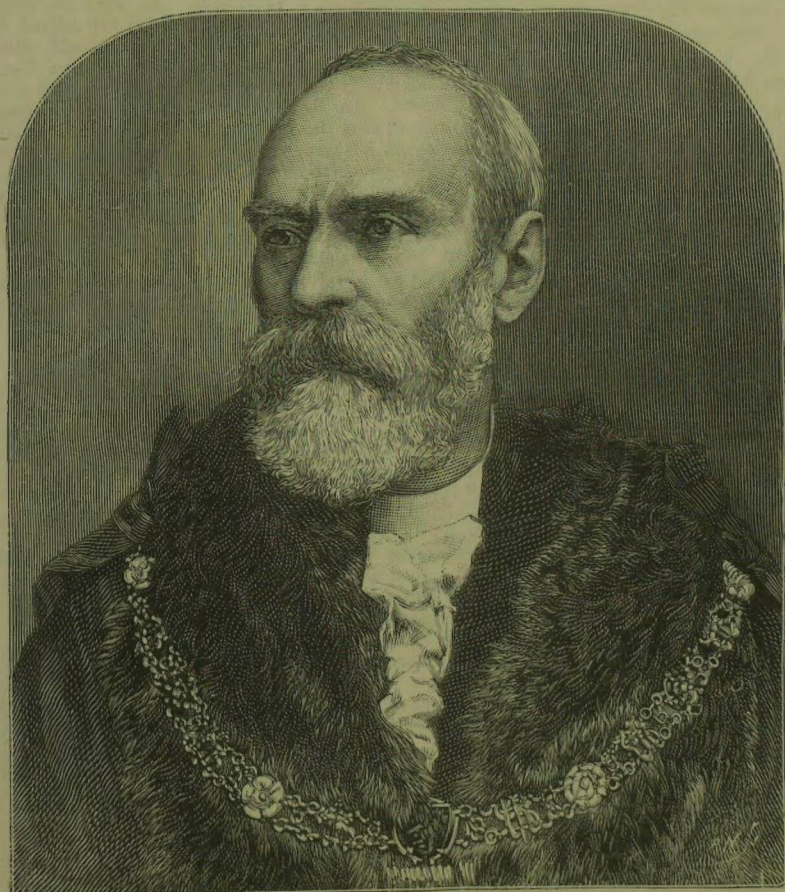
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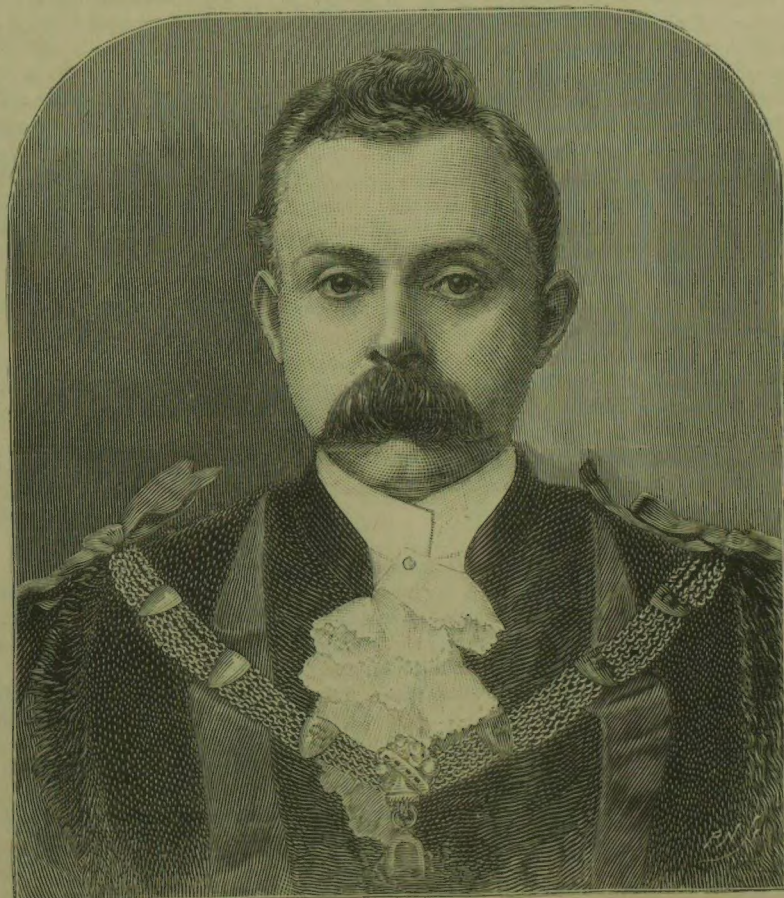
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THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY AARON ISAACS, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.



MR. ALDERMAN AND SHERIFF KNILL.



MR. SHERIFF HARRIS.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS.



## OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY JAMES PAYN.

It is a pleasant thing in these days to find out a new industry or a new branch of an old one. More particularly is it a subject of congratulation when the "opening" takes place in so overfull a calling as that of literature. At first sight the opportunity appears to be only a scientific, or semi-scientific, one; and science has plenty of vistas in all directions; but this is not the case. It is the establishment of "The Edison Phonograph Toy Manufactory" at Boston. This company has made contracts by which it acquires "the exclusive use of talking dolls and human figures of all kinds, all over the world," so long as it lasts; after which, no doubt, other discoveries will be made. It turns out 500 "talking mechanisms" every day, and promises to turn out 3000. But not a word is said in its marvellous prospectus of what the figures are to talk about—and here is the chance for literature. The conversation of the infant phenomenon—the doll branch of the business—can be made by any mechanic blessed with a young family; but how about the adult figures?

It is monstrous that more people (even automatons) should be brought into the world to converse about the weather, or bimetalism. Something new—or, at all events, more universally interesting—must be provided. There are a good many novelists out of work, some of whom seem already (to judge by their heroines) to have given considerable attention to dolls; and here is employment ready to their hands. They might purvey conversation for the cheaper figures. For those of a high class and price a higher class of fictionist might be employed. The Edison young man and maid might interchange—their tones will be a little harsh, but love accounts for everything—the language of the affections. There might be uncles, walking stiffly—in their case naturally enough, for uncles have rheumatism in their knees—to bless the young couples in fitting terms, and bestow on them, with a benevolent jerk, the orthodox £10,000; clergymen (the pulpit would be an extra) to say a few well-chosen words; politicians to discuss (with appropriate action) the burning topics of the day; and doctors with quite new places (Heligoland and the Arctic seas) to which to send troublesome patients for the cure of their diseases. There is, indeed, no end to the prospects that Mr. Edison here unfolds to the literary profession, and I only hope he won't take so long to get the matter into working order as is his custom with his other discoveries.

At last a volume worthy of the subject has been written, by a sympathising hand, upon that least appreciated but most intelligent of animals, the cat. It has, indeed, been already discussed by a man of science. Calverley, too, has sung its domestic virtues—how, "when let out of the bag," no matter where, it "flies precipitately home," with other agreeable details. But there is a touch of irony in his muse: he sometimes strokes the animal (so to speak) the wrong way. The *Spectator*, too, has always said a good word for the cat; but the *Spectator*, as respects the animal creation, is what Walter Scott was to the authors that were his contemporaries, too kind to be critical: it is, in this relation, "suspect." Mr. Harrison Weir, the animal-painter, is, on the other hand, a judge whose fiat none will dispute, and, in this case, less than any other, since he confesses (in sackcloth and ashes) that there was a time, in boyhood, when he had a prejudice against Grimalkin. Indeed, the poet who put "the Boy who loved a Baby" at the head of his barbarous race should rather have elevated to that position "the Boy who loved a Cat"—if he could only have found that angelic lad. It is a pity Mr. Weir should have made his cat travel in a hamper, be thrown into the river (though that is only a detail), and return the next morning through three unknown miles of London streets to his home as if nothing had happened. Stories of this kind—so very much too tall—belong to the anecdotes of canine instinct. Exaggeration is unnecessary when speaking of the intelligence of the cat. "I never knew but one dog," says our author, "that could move the fastening of a door, without being taught how to do it. The cats that have done so are numberless." When pushing does not avail, they pull. They are also excellent Sabbatharians. They never go forth to meet the cat's-meat man except on a week-day. There is, it is true, an Essex proverb which says "A cat has two Sundays"; but not even in Essex is this believed. If pussy has a fault it is jealousy, says our author. Alas! I know it. My own Persian, "Fluff," shared my board and bed (at least she came there in the morning for a snooze) for years. There was never a word between us. She was as good as she was beautiful, and preferred my shoulder (never cold to her) to any other resting-place. But in an evil hour someone gave a Persian kitten to one of my children. "What," she screamed, "a young favourite to supplant me!" Then, with a frightful execration (she did swear, I confess), she stalked out of the house and was lost to me for ever. "Cats are fond," says Mr. Weir, "of the stalks of asparagus!" "Fluff" preferred the heads. I never saw a female enjoy her food as she did.

Can anyone tell me who wrote "The Tortoiseshell Tom Cat," one of the ancient ditties relieved by prose (paragraphs which are headed "spoken")? It strikes me as being a much older piece than any of Mathews's patter songs, though one of the most famous of them ("Oh! what a Town, what a Wonderful Metropolis!") was set to the same tune. I only remember the opening lines:—

Oh! what a story the papers have been telling us  
About a little animal of mighty price;  
Who would have thought—but an auctioneer—of selling us  
For near three hundred yellow boys a trap for mice.  
Of its beauties and qualities no doubt he told you fine tales.  
But I would really just as soon have bought a cat-o'-nine tails;  
For all the cats in Christendom I wouldn't give so vast a fee  
To save them from the catacombs, or Cataline's catastrophe.

If anyone will kindly supply me with the remainder of this old song, which was once a great public favourite, I shall be happy to sing it to him, through the phonograph.

The case of Dr. Moncure, who may well be called the Champion Cigarette Smoker of America, and the Report of the Medical Association on Drink and the Death-rate, will no doubt flutter the doves in the total abstinence cote very considerably. The doctor took to his cigarettes (almost as the babe takes to his bottle) at fourteen, smoked a hundred per diem, and *inhaled the smoke*; and, though in his old age he limits himself to thirty-five a day, he is evidently astonished (like the ruler of India) at his own moderation. He is very vigorous, both in mind and body; in the former so much so that he is able to see that what suited him may not suit everybody—a branch of learning apparently beyond the reach of his opponents. As to drink and its effects on longevity, out of more than four thousand cases it appears that the average of longevity (fifty-one) is the lowest among the teetotallers, next lowest (fifty-three) among the intemperate, and highest (sixty-three) among temperate drinkers. This last, persons of common-sense would have expected, but the other fact is a surprise to everybody, and will probably make the teetotallers (who are as easily irritated as though they took hourly "nips") exceedingly angry. And yet they need not be angry. The report does not state that the life of the drunkard, however unexpectedly drawn out, is an enviable one; and we all know it to be the reverse. Misers, as a rule, live long; and so do the members of that noble family who are famous for having no hearts and excellent stomachs. Except that moderation is proved to be more wholesome than either abstinence or excess, there is nothing in all this. That one man's drink is literally another man's poison we knew before, and also that smoking agrees with some people and not with others; but what is all this pother about longevity? It is curious how, notwithstanding the increase of pessimism, the desire for long life—the mere holding on, "sans everything"—seems to have increased also. It is surely very little matter how long is our life compared with how we spend it.

It is seldom that a discovery combines pleasure with profit, and still more rarely a pastime with the elevation of our species; but this has happened in the invention of the "self-playing whist cards," which are equally adapted for one, two, three, or four players. In the first case, gambling is avoided altogether; for the severest Puritan will scarcely object to a gentleman (or even a lady) backing his right hand against his left. (The only thing possible to be deplored in such a contest is an unjust preference.) To explain the matter is difficult—I could not even understand the inventor's own explanation—but, then, mechanical information is a closed book to me, or gives me the vertigo, like allegory. In practice, however, it is quite simple, though very ingenious. The peculiarity of the game is that you cannot help playing well, though not quite an A 1 game. As in the case of the automaton chess-player, the skill is only that of the man inside, who is in this case the inventor; but to the tiro these cards are invaluable, because, having chosen what he thinks is the correct one to play from the face of it, he has only to look at the back of it to know whether he is wrong or right. "Each plays 160 hands (forty games), and every hand a perfect example of the game of whist," says the advertisement; and, with the substitution of the word "good" for perfect, the statement is a correct one. One can hardly overrate the advantage of an invention which can always "make up a rubber," which tells you when you play right and corrects your mistakes, and in which your partner cannot exclaim, even to himself, "You idiot!"

The black ball in Hungary is much worse than the same projectile at our London clubs. It is more like that "black spot" Mr. Stevenson tells us about in "Treasure Island," which has impressed itself on so many youthful minds, for it spells Death. At Buda-Pest, when a duel is on the *tapis*, the combatants, like "the gay cavalier" in the ballad, quite "scorn the idea" of resorting to deadly weapons. They draw lots, when he who gets the white ball escapes scot-free, and he who draws the black one is under bond to destroy himself within a given time, or to beg the other's pardon. A young gentleman of that city, aged sixteen, has just shot himself rather than submit to that humiliation—from which one gathers that he was in the wrong. The affair—from the youth of the victim—sounds absurd as well as tragic; but it is not more illogical than the ordinary duel, when the offender is often more likely than the other to be the survivor. "You want me to beg your pardon to save my life," wrote the unhappy boy to his antagonist. "I shall do no such thing; I have drawn the black ball. Farewell." If he had been an old fool instead of a young one, many persons would have called this "heroic."

I am reminded by a correspondent, *in re* the "recipe for a novel" quoted the other day in these Notes, that at least one famous English author (a poet) was equally severe, and almost as witty, in his treatment of the art of story-telling. "Novels," he wrote, "may be arranged according to the botanical system of Linnaeus. Monandria Monogynia is the usual class, most novels having one hero and one heroine. Those in which the families of the two lovers are at variance may be called Dicoecious. The Cryptogamia are very numerous, so are the Polygamia. When the lady is in doubt which of her lovers to choose, the tale is to be classed under the Icosandria. Where the party hesitates between love and duty, Didynamia. Many are poisonous, and far the greater number are annuals." This satirical bard was not, as might be imagined from his botanical references, the author of "The Loves of the Plants," but a writer of a later date and better known. It should be some consolation to the poor story-tellers that men of science were still more abhorrent to him, and indeed he could rarely be persuaded "to sit in the same room" with one.

One would have liked to see the cyclist wedding which took place, very appropriately, at that home of bicycles—Coventry—the other day. The whole party were on cycles,

and the bride and the bridegroom on a tandem, in illustration, let us hope, of who was to be the leader in their future life. It is quite amazing how numerous, within so short a time, these locomotive enthusiasts have become. One is surprised that they have not been appealed to by either Unionists or Separatists, especially as the machines represent both principles. A few years ago, none but the prophetic eye of the bard had seen one, and that only in China; nor was his allusion to the "cycles of Cathay" by any means complimentary. Among the middle classes, I am told, it is now quite usual to speak of "cycle people" as in the higher ranks of society we talk of "carriage people."

## THE COURT.

Divine service was conducted at Balmoral Castle on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, minister of Crathie, in the presence of the Queen, the Royal family, and the Royal household. Her Majesty afterwards went out, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg. Sir Edward Malet dined with the Queen and Royal family.—The special envoys of his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, Saoud Bin Hamid and Mahomed Bin Soleiman, were received by the Queen on Oct. 29. They were introduced by Colonel Euan Smith, C.B., C.S.I., her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar. Captain Gissing, R.N., Mr. Ernest Berkeley (Vice-Consul at Zanzibar), and Cassin (interpreter), all of whom accompanied the deputation, were also presented to her Majesty. Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg were present with the Queen. The Duke of Rutland and the ladies and gentlemen of the household were in attendance. The deputation lunched at the castle, and later in the afternoon left Ballater by special train. Colonel Euan Smith had an audience of her Majesty. Among the persons who have recently had the honour of dining with the Queen are the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe and the Duke of Rutland, Lieutenant-Colonel Money, Lieutenant the Hon. A. D. Murray, Lieutenant H. R. Lumsden, and Sir Edward Malet, Ambassador at Berlin.—The Queen has conferred the dignity of a baronetcy upon Lord Mayor the Right Hon. James Whitehead.—Her Majesty has expressed her sympathy with the sufferers and relatives of those who perished in the explosion at the Longton Colliery, and of those involved in the mill disaster at Glasgow.

The Prince of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, arrived in the Suez Canal on Oct. 31, and proceeded to Ismailia, whence Prince Albert Victor embarked on the Oceana for India. On Nov. 1 the Prince and Prince George arrived in Cairo, and were met by the Khedive at the station. There was a great display of bunting in the streets, and at night many of the houses were illuminated in honour of the distinguished visitors. On the 2nd the Prince and his son went incognito to the bazaars in Cairo, and made several purchases. A review of the British and Egyptian troops was held in the afternoon by the Khedive, with their Royal Highnesses. In the evening they dined with Sir E. and Lady Baring, and afterwards attended a reception at Sir J. Dornier's. On Sunday, the 3rd, they attended Divine service at the English Church, and afterwards lunched with Sir F. Grenfell. The two Princes were present at a picnic luncheon given on the 4th by the Khedive in his Kiosk at the Pyramids, and in the afternoon attended the Gymkhana races. In the evening they dined with the Khedive and visited the Mooled-el-Nebi, an Arab festival. The Prince took most cordial leave of the Khedive on the 5th, and, accompanied by his son Prince George, left Cairo for Alexandria, whence they embarked on board the Royal yacht Osborne for the Piræus.

## THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

The Lord Mayor (Sir Henry Aaron Isaacs) is senior partner of the firms of Messrs. M. Isaacs and Sons, fruit brokers and steam-ship brokers, St. George's House, Eastcheap, and Valencia, Spain; and M. Isaacs, Sons, and Shaw, fruit brokers, Hull. He was born in 1830, his father being the late Mr. Michael Isaacs, founder of that business; his mother was a daughter of the late Señor De Mendoza, a descendant of the family with whom Earl Beaconsfield claimed relationship. Sir Henry first entered public life in 1862, when he was elected to represent Aldgate in the Court of Common Council. He became Chairman of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and afterwards of the City Lands Committee and of the Grand Markets Committee. He devoted particular attention to eastern bridge accommodation: a special committee was formed, of which he was chairman. In 1883 he was elected Alderman. In 1886 he served the office of Sheriff, in association with Colonel Sir Alfred Kirby, under the mayoralty of Alderman Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart. During his year was celebrated the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen, at which the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were honoured with titles. In 1849 Sir Henry married Eleanor Mary, daughter of the late Mr. James Rowland. He lives at 27, Belsize-park, Hampstead. Sir Henry is a director of the General Steam Navigation Company, of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, and of the Hansard Publishing Union. A distinguished Freemason and past master of several lodges, he fills the chair of Senior Warden in the Drury Lane Lodge. He is also a Lieutenant of the City, a governor of the Royal Hospitals, and a past master of the Loriners and member of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Companies.

## THE NEW SHERIFFS.

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Knill is son of Mr. John Knill, who in 1796 came to London from Herefordshire, and was successful in business as a wharfinger, becoming one of the leading men of the Ward of Bridge. His son, Mr. Stuart Knill, who was partly educated at the University of Bonn, succeeded to the business. In 1885, on the death of Sir Charles Whetham, Mr. Knill was elected an Alderman of the City. A year or two since he filled the office of Master of the Plumbers' Company. Residing at Blackheath, he for several years served on the Greenwich Vestry and Board of Works. He is a member of several of the City guilds.

Mr. Sheriff Harris is senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Garle, Harris, and Russell, stockbrokers, of 4, Tokenhouse-buildings. He was elected when the last vacancy occurred in the Court of Aldermen for the Ward of Coleman-street. He is a member of several of the old City livery companies—the Loriners, Innholders, Blacksmiths, Spectacle Makers, Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers, and Makers of Playing Cards. He is also a member of the City, Carlton, Raleigh, Century, and Lyric Clubs; an active Freemason, a supporter of charitable institutions, and a firm upholder of all matters tending to benefit the City of London. Mr. Harris was born in London in 1851. His father, who came to London from Cornwall about 1839, was a member of the firm of Messrs. Aldin and Harris, builders, who laid out and built many of the principal streets at Pimlico.



FOREIGN NEWS.

The Earl of Lytton gave a dinner on Nov. 5 at the British Embassy, to which some of the chief personalities connected with the Paris Exhibition were invited.—M. Philippe Franssens is the winner of the prize of £20,000 of the Paris Exhibition Lottery Bonds. He is a Belgian by birth.

On Oct. 31, in the Spanish Congress of Deputies, the Minister of Finance read the Budget Estimates of revenue and expenditure, which indicate a slight surplus of about 17,000 pesetas, the revenue being set down at 803,000,000 pesetas.

The German Emperor and Empress, with Prince Henry of Prussia and the Duke of Mecklenburg, arrived at Constantinople on Nov. 2, and were welcomed on landing by the Sultan, who conducted their Majesties to the Yildiz Palace. The Sultan and his guests afterwards witnessed a march-past of the Turkish troops, and in the evening the Sultan gave a banquet in their honour. On Sunday morning, the 3rd, the Emperor and Empress attended service in the German Protestant chapel, and in the afternoon crossed to the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. In the evening there was a State dinner at the Yildiz Palace, the Sultan having the Empress on his right and the Emperor on his left. Their Majesties afterwards witnessed illuminations and fireworks from a window of the Palace. On the 4th the Emperor William and the Empress made an excursion to the Black Sea, and on their return found the Bosphorus illuminated in their honour. In the evening another banquet was given at the Palace. On the 5th the Emperor crossed over to Asia and visited some of the most interesting spots opposite Constantinople. The Empress was rowed up the strait in a caïque. Their Majesties dined in the evening at Yildiz.—The Empress Augusta left Baden-Baden on the 4th for Coblenz, where her Majesty will remain for a while in the Schloss.

The Emperor Francis Joseph left Vienna on Nov. 4 for his Château of Gödöllő. The Empress has gone to Corfu.

A message from Mr. H. M. Stanley has been received by the Emin Pasha Relief Committee. From this despatch it appears that after Mr. Stanley's return to the Congo to search for Major Barttelot's caravan, Emin Pasha's troops revolted and threw off all allegiance. The Mahdists shortly afterwards invaded the Equatorial Province in full force. Emin and Jephson were made prisoners on Aug. 18 last year. Mr. Stanley reached the Albert Nyanza for the third time on Jan. 18, bringing succour to the survivors. He waited there till May 8 for the fugitives, and then commenced the march to the coast.

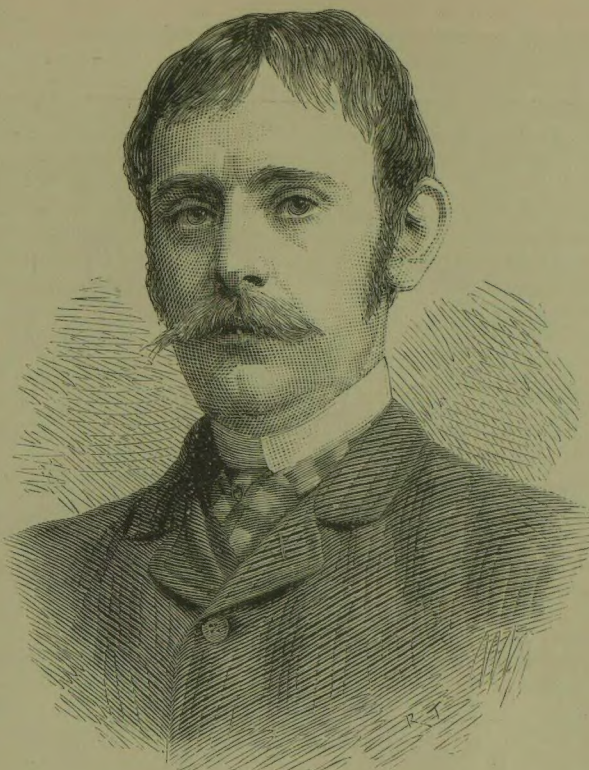
The President of the United States has issued a proclamation announcing the admission of North Dakota and South Dakota to the Union.—The inquiry at Chicago into the murder of Dr. Cronin is proceeding.

A *Times* telegram states that the Canadian Governor-General arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, on Oct. 31, on board of the war-ship *Champion*. An address was presented, to which he replied, and a banquet was held in the evening.

The Viceroy of India has visited the Rohat and Khyber Passes, and reviewed 6000 troops at Peshawur. His Excellency then travelled along the Indus to Attock, subsequently visiting the Gomal Pass and Quetta.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier of Cape Colony, was entertained on Nov. 1 at a banquet given by the Mayor of Kimberley.

Authentic news has reached Zanzibar, from Lamu, that Dr. Peters and the whole of his party have been massacred, except one European and one Somali, wounded. Some say



DR. CARL PETERS,  
LEADER OF THE GERMAN EXPEDITION IN EAST AFRICA.

they were killed by Masais, and some by Somalis. Dr. Carl Peters, the founder of the German East African Company, was in command of an expedition into the interior.

Sir H. Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, has addressed a despatch to the Government of Victoria asking it to appoint representatives to a National Convention to consider a scheme of Federal Government for the Australian Colonies.—The Victorian Budget has been finally passed by the Legislature.—The Victoria "Derby" was run at Melbourne on Nov. 2, with the following result: Hon. J. White's Dreadnought, by Chester—Trafalgar, 1; Mr. J. O'Loughlan's Richelieu, 2; Hon. J. White's Rudolph, 3. The Melbourne Cup was run at Melbourne on the 5th, with the following result: Mr. W. T. Jones's Bravo, by Grand Flaneur—The Orphan, 1; the Hon. D. S. Wallace's Carbine, 2; Mr. W. Gannon's Melos, 3.

An important addition has been made to Epping Forest. On Nov. 4 the Epping Forest Committee, accompanied by a few visitors, attended to take formal possession, on behalf of the Corporation of London, of the Oak Hill Enclosure, comprising 12½ acres of land, situate between the Wake Arms and Theydon Bois.

DISASTROUS FALL OF A BUILDING.

A terrible disaster, by which twenty-nine persons were killed and a much greater number injured, took place on Friday, Nov. 1, at the factory of Messrs. John and James Templeton, carpet manufacturers, William-street, Greenhead, Glasgow. An unfinished new building, of four storeys with attics above, not yet roofed, fell suddenly in a strong gale of wind, crashing into the weaving-shed on the east side of it, where about 150 persons, women and girls, tending the looms, were then at work. It was a quarter past five in the afternoon. The weaving-shed—a one-storey building, 160 ft. long and 40 ft. or 50 ft. wide, supported on cast-iron pillars, with a series of ridge-roofs and skylights—was destroyed, except its two ends. The few men employed there were out of the way of being overwhelmed by the falling mass of ruin, but not half the entire number of female workpeople escaped free from hurt. The police, the Fire Brigade, and the Salvage Corps, with the Ambulance Corps and many surgeons and doctors, were quickly on the spot; two hundred men worked for hours in extricating the sufferers and dead bodies, removing the rubbish, which lay six feet deep; and the maimed and wounded were conveyed to the infirmary, or to their homes, amid very distressing scenes of pain and grief.

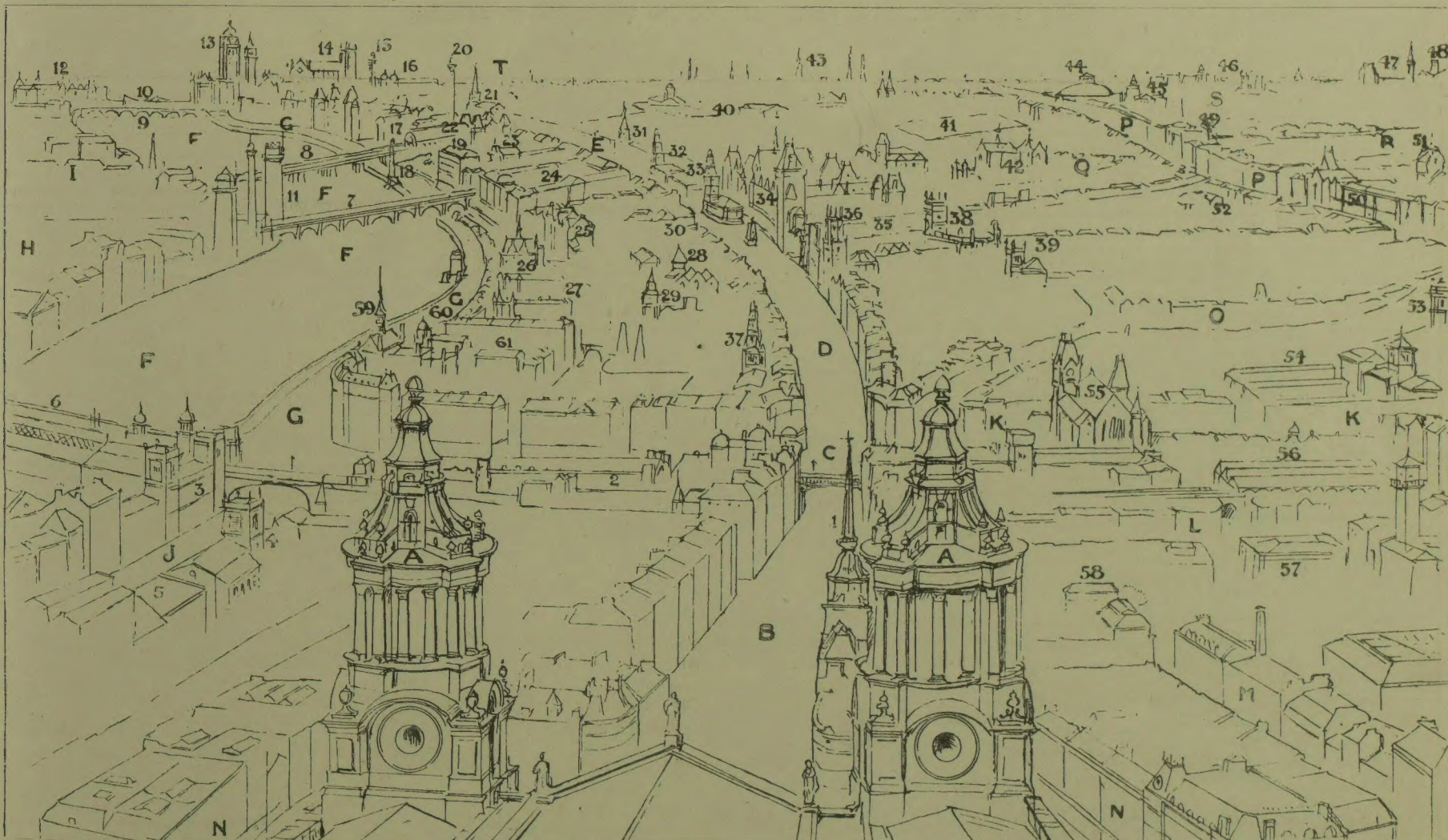
The Duchess of Albany paid a visit to Guildford on Nov. 4, and addressed a meeting in connection with the local branch of the Surrey Needlework Guild.

The Governors of Firth College, Sheffield, have received official notice from the Treasury of an annual grant of £1200 to the college.

In our notice, last week, of the merits of the late Sir Charles Sikes in devising the scheme of Post-Office Savings Banks, we ought to have mentioned the fact that the late Mr. George Chetwynd, C.B., was the actual inventor of the plan carried into effect by the Act of Parliament (23 Victoria, chap. 14). This great service was acknowledged by the Postmaster-General, Lord Stanley of Alderley, in a Report to the Treasury, Dec. 15, 1862; and Mr. Chetwynd was appointed first Controller of the Post-Office Savings Banks; he afterwards became Receiver and Accountant-General of the Post-Office, till his death in 1862.

At the annual festival of the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge of Freemasonry, held on Friday, Nov. 8, the day of the "Four Crowned," or "Four Holy Martyrs," after whom its title is derived, Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Pratt, R.A., was duly installed as Master, in the room of Mr. William Simpson, our well-known Special Artist, who retired in due course, after a most successful year of office. Mr. Walter Besant is still treasurer. Membership of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge is restricted to Freemasons who possess either a literary or an artistic qualification. At each meeting a paper is read which is subsequently printed.

The liveries of the new Lord Mayor were made by Messrs. Samuel Brothers, Ludgate-hill, and are, as regards ornamentation, similar to those that this firm supplied to Sir Henry Isaacs when he was Sheriff. The State livery coats are of blue silk velvet, trimmed with double gold lace, the fronts, sleeves, and backs being embroidered in gold, with a tasteful design of the "Jasmine" pattern. The waistcoats are white, laced gold, the breeches being of white buckskin, with gold lace garters and rich bullion tassels. The half-state coats and waistcoats are of blue cloth, to match the full-state coats, are trimmed with double gold lace, the shoulders being adorned with massive gold aiguillettes; breeches of cream plush contrasting well with the blue cloth.



A West Towers of St. Paul's.  
B Ludgate-hill.  
C Ludgate-circus.  
D Fleet-street.  
E Strand.  
F River Thames.  
G Victoria Embankment.  
H Blackfriars.  
I Waterloo-road.  
J Queen Victoria-street.  
K Farringdon-street.  
L Old Bailey.  
M Paternoster-row.  
N St. Paul's-churchyard.

O Shoe-lane.  
P Holborn.  
Q Lincoln's Inn.  
R Gray's Inn.  
S Bloomsbury.  
T Westminster.  
1 St. Martin's Church.  
2 Ludgate-hill Station, L.C. & D.R.  
3 St. Paul's Station, L.C. & D.R.  
4 St. Andrew's Church.  
5 British and Foreign Bible Society.  
6 Blackfriars Bridge.  
7 Waterloo Bridge.  
8 Hungerford Bridge.

9 Westminster Bridge.  
10 Lambeth Suspension Bridge.  
11 Shot Tower.  
12 St. Thomas's Hospital.  
13 Houses of Parliament.  
14 Westminster Abbey.  
15 Duke of York's Column.  
16 Royal Aquarium.  
17 Northumberland-avenue.  
18 Cleopatra's Needle.  
19 Savoy Hotel.  
20 Nelson's Column, Trafalgar-sq.  
21 St. Martin's Church.  
22 Charing-Cross Terminus, S.E.R.

23 The Savoy.  
24 Somerset House.  
25 London School Board Offices.  
26 Middle Temple Library.  
27 Temple Gardens.  
28 Temple Church.  
29 Inner Temple.  
30 Illustrated London News Office.  
31 St. Michael's Church, Burleigh-street.  
32 St. Mary-le-Strand Church.  
33 St. Clement Danes Church.  
34 New Law Courts.  
35 Chancery-lane.

36 St. Dunstan's Church.  
37 St. Bride's Church.  
38 Record Office.  
39 St. Silas's Church.  
40 Covent Garden.  
41 Lincoln's Inn-fields.  
42 Lincoln's Inn Hall and Library.  
43 St. Giles's Church.  
44 British Museum.  
45 St. George's Church, Bloomsbury.  
46 Euston Terminus.  
47 St. Pancras Terminus.  
48 King's-Cross Terminus.

49 First Avenue Hotel.  
50 Farnival's Inn.  
51 St. Alban's Church.  
52 Staple Inn.  
53 St. Andrew's Church, Holborn.  
54 Farringdon Market.  
55 Memorial Hall.  
56 Holborn Viaduct Terminus, L.C. and D.R.  
57 Newgate Prison.  
58 Stationers' Hall.  
59 City of London School.  
60 Sion College.  
61 Guildhall School of Music.

KEY TO THE VIEW OF LONDON AND THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW FROM ST. PAUL'S.





THE NEW BUILDING WHICH FELL, KILLING NEARLY THIRTY PERSONS.



THE WEAVING-SHED, WHERE THE BODIES OF THOSE KILLED WERE FOUND.

FALL OF MESSRS. J. AND J. TEMPLETON'S CARPET FACTORY, GREENHEAD, GLASGOW.





AT AN ITALIAN REAPERS' FESTIVAL.







"cnihten-gild," held its own lands with "sac and soo" and other customs in the time of Edward the Confessor. The Alderman—so the chief officer of each gild was called, as were also the hereditary barons of London, and those barons of the realm who were admitted to its franchise—of the cnihten-gild became the Alderman of the gild of the whole city. In course of time its members, who were for the most part related by blood or connected by marriage, formed a municipal aristocracy, and engrossed among themselves civic authority. The cnihten-gild was the governing body of London, and held the reeve-land in trust.

In the reign of Henry I. a Leofstan was the head of this oligarchy of wealth. Probably this was the Leofstan indicated in an entry of the "Pipe Roll" of 1165, where Henry Fitz-Ailwin Fitz-Leofstan, with his brother Alan, paid for succession to lands in Hertfordshire. In 1125 Ailwin, or Ailwin Child, whose ancestor Ailwin, a cousin of King Edgar, was "Alderman of all England," is found at the head of the most important of the governing families. He had married Christina, the daughter of Orgar le Prude, a wealthy alderman. A child of this marriage was Henry Fitz-Ailwin—that is, Æthelwine, the first Mayor of London.

In the later years of the reign of Henry I., Rahere, a courtier of Henry, and famous for his wit, was moved to build the noble priory of St. Bartholomew, beside Smithfield. The Queen's chaplain had founded, and the Queen endowed, a priory of Augustinian Canons, by Aldgate. Presently, fifteen Aldermen, members of the cnihten-gild, inspired with the prevalent devotion, entered the priory, and Orgar, who was one of them, successfully negotiated with the King for the surrender of their stake of Aldgate to the canons. Ailwin accompanied his father-in-law in his retirement to the cloister.

At the time his father became a canon Henry Fitz-Ailwin was quite a boy. Whether he attended one of the schools attached to the three principal churches of the City, or was sent to Oxford, is unknown. On the attainment of manhood, he would, as the representative of his family, assume his part in the civic government. Perhaps he had already done so when, on the death of the old King, Earl Stephen, with neither baron nor prelate in his train, appeared at the gates of London, and the "aldermen and wiser-folk," in the absence of hereditary counsellors of the Crown, proceeded to assert a prerogative right to provide a King "at their own will for the good of the realm."

That another event early in Stephen's reign made a deep impression on Henry Fitz-Ailwin may be inferred from the only recorded enactment during his mayoralty. At this period not only the houses of the citizens, but the bridges and most of the churches, were built of wood, and the dwellings generally were thatched with straw. The city was thus exposed to constant risk of disastrous conflagration. Within a year of Stephen's accession, a fire, starting from the house of Gilbert Becket, in Cheapside, devastated London eastward up to the very walls of the Priory of the Holy Trinity at Aldgate. This Becket was the father of the famous Archbishop, who spoke of him as "a citizen, living without blame among his fellow-citizens." A burgher of Rouen, Gilbert came to London, and was soon taking active part in the civic government. He was a kinsman of Archbishop Theobald, who restored good government to England. He filled the office of portreeve, and was held in great esteem. During many generations it was the custom for each newly appointed Chief Magistrate of the City on the morrow of his election, accompanied by the other civic dignitaries, to proceed in state to the tomb of Gilbert Becket and his wife in the little chapel in the churchyard of St. Paul's.

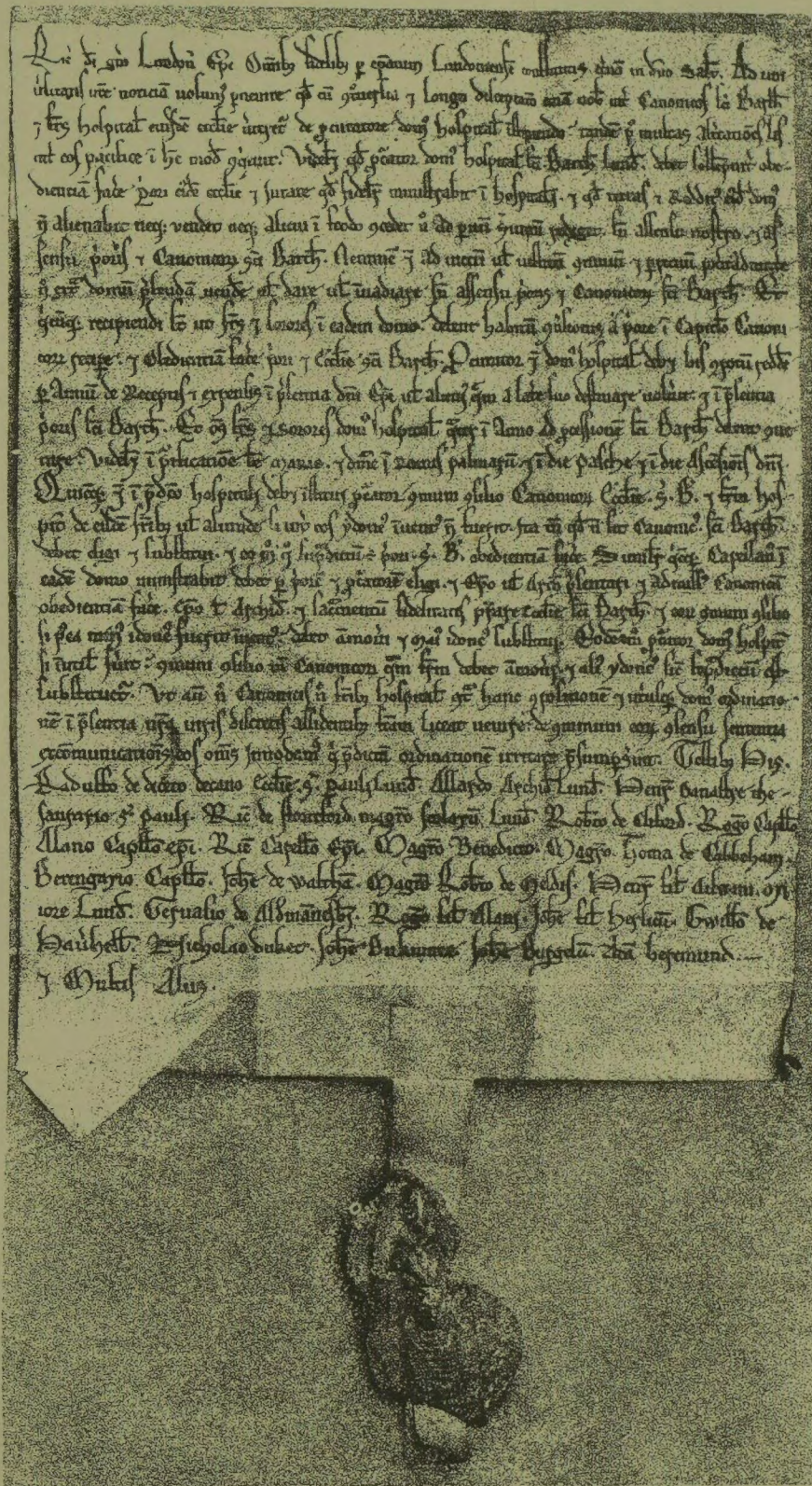
During many years which followed the retirement of the fifteen Aldermen and the transfer of the reeve-land from the Municipality to the Church, the civic government remained unchanged. The same families maintained the aristocratic character of the governing body. Henry Fitz-Ailwin, long since an Alderman, lived on the north side of St. Swithin's Church, in Candlewick (now Cannon) street. Because of the proximity of his house to London Stone, he is sometimes described in contemporary records as "Henry of London-stane." His name appears as a witness in several documents, including a Duchy of Lancaster charter, and two of the St. Paul's muniments. He was certainly a great landowner. He held lands at Walton and Stone in Hertfordshire, which descended to his heirs. He also had property at Hoo in Kent, Warlingham and Burlingham in Surrey, and Edmonton in Middlesex.

When Henry II., muttering "Shame, shame on a conquered King!" passed away at Chinon, Richard hastened to London to be crowned and to gather money for a crusade. It was in this year, according to the oldest record, that a Mayor of London was first appointed. It is doubtful whether Fitz-Ailwin was present, as Mayor, at the first coronation of Richard at Westminster. His appointment was followed by a troublous time. In the turmoil which attended the exactions of Longchamps, the Sheriffs took opposite sides, one, Richard FitzReiner, supporting John and the Barons; and the other, Henry De Cornhill, siding with the Chancellor. John and the Barons took the oath of the commune. The citizens gathered in folk-moot and declared for the deposition of Longchamps. The firmness of Archbishop Hubert, whom Richard from his prison had appointed Justiciar, availed to thwart the designs of John and to raise the enormous sum demanded for the King's release. The Mayor was one of the treasurers of Richard's ransom, and represented the citizens at the second coronation at Winchester, when he successfully maintained the claim of London to the office of butler at the Royal banquet. By the establishment of the mayoralty, the Sheriffs "became merely the financial representatives of the citizens, who were themselves properly the 'fermers' or Sheriffs of London and Middlesex."

The execution of William FitzOsbert, an Alderman and a member of one of the old City families, whose resistance to a tax the incidence of which was favourable to the rich and oppressive to the poor had caused him to be regarded as a champion of popular rights, was an unhappy event in the history of the new mayoralty. Fitz-Ailwin, as the representative of the City at the coronation of John, heard Archbishop

Hubert declare the great constitutional principle that the crown was in the gift of the nation to bestow as it thought good.

The following year marked a distinct advance in municipal government. Twenty-five of the "more discreet" citizens were sworn to "take counsel on behalf of the city, together with the Mayor." The one recorded enactment of Fitz-Ailwin's mayoralty is his famous Assize of Building, under which any citizen could demand at the weekly hustings that the Mayor and a committee of twelve men should enforce the regulations, which afforded great inducement for the employment of stone in the erection of buildings. In an ordinance defining the relations between the canons of St. Bartholomew's Priory and the hospital brethren of that foundation the name of the Mayor appears with that of Ralph de Diceto, the famous historian and Dean of St. Paul's. Records of the long mayoralty are few. On July 6, 1212, Fitz-Ailwin presided over a meeting of citizens consequent on the great fire in the preceding week. In later summer or early autumn of the same year, the patriarchal ruler—he was well-nigh a hundred years old—passed away, and was laid to rest in the priory church, of which his father had been admitted a canon eighty-seven years before. His wife, Margaret, and three sons survived him.



FACSIMILE OF ORDINANCE OF BISHOP DE ELY, 1198, CONCERNING ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

His eldest son, Peter, died in his father's lifetime, leaving two daughters, of whom the survivor in 1212 inherited the principal portion of her grandfather's great wealth.

Two years after Fitz-Ailwin's death, John, casting about on every side for help, granted to the citizens the right to elect a Mayor on each succeeding Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude. But he failed to win their support, as a few weeks later the then Mayor, William Hardel, was one of the executors of Magna Charta. Since that time successive Mayors have maintained throughout almost seven centuries the liberties and privileges of the citizens and the proud traditions of the City. The title or style of "Lord Mayor" first came into ordinary use in the time of Richard III.; but the Mayor of London ranked as an Earl under Richard II., and was a Justice of the Jail Delivery of Newgate. Within the City of London the Lord Mayor takes precedence next to the Sovereign, and before any of the Royal family. He holds the office of Lord Lieutenant for the City, and is one of the Privy Council of the realm.

Our Illustrations of the early historical tokens and symbols of the office of Lord Mayor of the City of London require brief explanation, and we are indebted to the learned City Chamberlain, Mr. Benjamin Scott, for some useful notes on these antiquities of the Corporation.

The original Charter granted by William the Conqueror is preserved in the collection of National Manuscripts, from his reign to that of Queen Anne, facsimiles of which, by photography, were made by Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., Director of the Royal Ordnance Survey. This document is in

the Anglo-Saxon (Old English) language; the following is a sufficient translation: "William, King, greets William, Bishop, and Geoffrey, Portreeve, and all the Burghers within London, French and English, friendly. And I make known unto you that I will that ye be worthy all those laws the which ye were in King Edward's day; and I will that each child be his father's heir, after his father's day; and I will not suffer that any man do you any wrong. God give you health."

The Great Seal of King Richard I., used from 1189 to 1197 in documents addressed to the City Corporation, may be thus described: Its design represents the King, enthroned, wearing a crown of three points with fleurs-de-lis; his right hand holding a sword, and his left hand an orb, from which springs a branch with four sprays; on each side is a crescent and a six-pointed star; below are sprays with flowers. The legend is "Ricardus, Dei Gratia Rex Anglorum." The counter-seal shows the King on horseback, clad in mail, sword in hand, with shield bearing a lion rampant, and with the legend "Richardus, Dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum, et Comes Andegavorum."

It was King Richard I. who granted to the City of London the right of electing its Lord Mayor; and King John, of whose seal and counter-seal we also give illustrations, granted the right of annual election. The documents with these seals are preserved at Guildhall.

The Corporation of London was by Charter of Henry III. (between 1216 and 1272) permitted to use a common seal. The first common seal evidently contained a representation of St. Thomas A'Becket, whose violent death in 1170 produced a strong feeling in England until the Reformation period. This device was discontinued in the year 1539 (31st Henry VIII.) by an Act of the Common Council; but the obverse, with the figure of St. Paul, remains as it was before the Reformation. It is the reverse side, with the arms of the City, which was altered in that year. It will be noticed that the saintship of Becket is not recognised, while that of St. Paul is retained. The representation now given of the reverse of the City seal is, we believe, not found in any other work on the subject. It does not appear in the recently published work "The History of the Guildhall."

The seal of the Mayoralty is of equal interest with that of the City seal. The Mayoralty seal belongs to the time of Sir William Walworth. On April 17, in the year 1381, in the reign of Richard II., it was ordered that the old mayoralty seal should be broken, seeing that it was too small, rude, and ancient, and that another new seal be made, in which, below the figures of SS. Peter and Paul, a shield for the arms of the City is perfectly graven, with two lions guardant; two sergeants-at-arms above, and two pavilions (tabernacula), in which are two angels standing; while between the figures of Peter and Paul that of the Virgin is seated. This original seal of 1381 is still in use at the Mansion House, chiefly to attest foreign documents. It was in the office of the attorney of the Mayor's Court when the Royal Exchange was burned, in 1838, but it was not materially injured, and was recovered from the ruins.

The Ordinance of Richard de Ely, Bishop of London, for the better governance of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in subordination to the Prior and Canons of St. Bartholomew, in the reign of King Richard I., is attested by the signatures of twenty-two witnesses, among whom is Henry Fitz-Ailwin, the first Mayor of London. This document, in Latin, with an interesting historical commentary, has been edited and published by Dr. Norman Moore, M.D., now Warden of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in a pamphlet which appeared in 1886, upon the occasion of the Lord Mayor's visit to the ancient church, for the benefit of a fund for its architectural restoration. A facsimile of the original, which is preserved by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, is here given.

The Portrait of Henry Fitz-Ailwin is copied from the picture belonging to the Drapers' Company, at Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton-street, where also are the arms of the first Mayor of London.

The retiring Lord Mayor and Lady Whitehead were on Nov. 5 presented with a service of plate, in recognition of the services of the former in raising the Volunteer Equipment Fund. The Duke of Westminster and the commanding officers of the Metropolitan Volunteer Corps were afterwards entertained at dinner at the Mansion House.—On the same day Mr. H. G. Reid, president of the Institute of Journalists, together with the president-elect (Colonel Sowler) and other officials of the institute, besides many representative members of the London Press, presented Sir James Whitehead with an illuminated address, congratulating him on the distinguished manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office.

Our Portraits of the new Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London are from photographs by Mr. A. Bassano, 25, Old Bond-street; that of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Basil Jackson, by Mr. Bustin, of Hereford and Ross; that of M. Emile Augier, by Nadar, Rue d'Anjou St. Honoré, Paris.

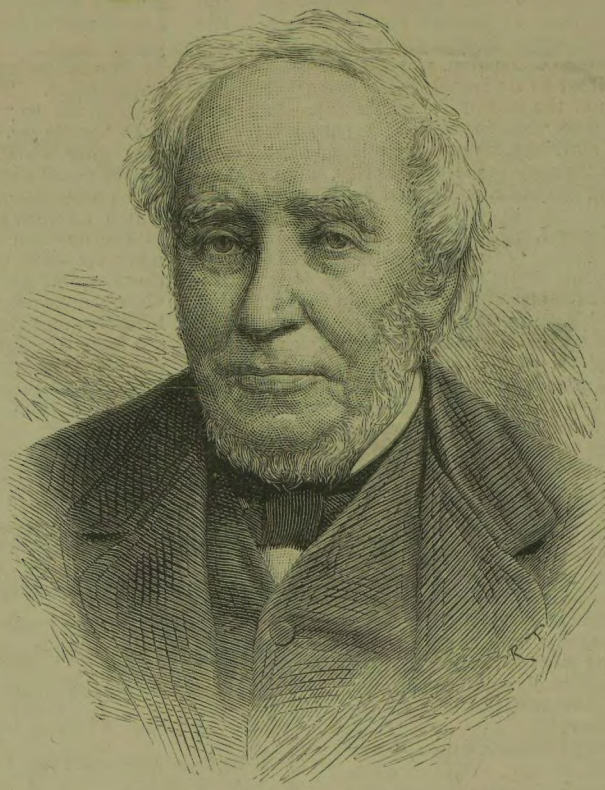
The following is the order of procession on Lord Mayor's Day. Leaving the Guildhall at noon, it goes along Gresham-street, Moorgate-street, Finsbury-pavement, West-street, Finsbury-circus, Circus-place, London-wall, Wormwood-street, Bishopgate-street Without, Houndsditch, Minories, Tower-hill, Trinity-square, Great Tower-street, Eastcheap, Cannon-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, to the Royal Courts of Justice; returning by way of the Strand, Northumberland-avenue, Victoria Embankment, Queen Victoria-street, Queen-street, King-street, to the Guildhall.—The following members of the Cabinet have accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor-Elect and the Sheriffs to the Guildhall banquet: Lord Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Cadogan, Lord Knutsford, Mr. E. Stanhope, Lord Cross, Lord George Hamilton, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and the Duke of Rutland.

The Windsor Corporation have purchased "The Goswells," a meadow on the west side of the town, at a cost of several thousand pounds, for the purpose of constructing a riverside promenade, and otherwise improving the approaches of the Royal borough from the Thames.





THE LATE EMILE AUGIER,  
FRENCH DRAMATIC AUTHOR.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BASIL JACKSON,  
ONE OF THE WATERLOO OFFICERS.

#### THE ROYAL WEDDING IN GREECE.

The marriage of Constantine, Duke of Sparta, Crown Prince of Greece, to Princess Sophie of Prussia, one of the daughters of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany and of his Empress (Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain), took place at Athens on Sunday, Oct. 27, in the presence of the Emperor William II. of Germany, brother to the bride, the Empress his wife, the Empress Frederick, her mother, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their sons and daughters, the King and Queen of Denmark, the Grand Duke and Duchess Constantine of Russia, and other members of reigning families.

Our present illustration, from a sketch by M. Phoca, a Greek artist, shows the arrival of the Emperor and Empress of Germany, on Saturday, Oct. 26, when they landed at the Piræus from the German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, being met on board that vessel by the King and Queen of Greece and the Duke of Sparta, and received on the quay by the military and civil authorities. The Imperial and Royal party went by train to Athens, where a procession of trades guilds, with banners, bands, and Venetian lanterns, paraded the streets to the Palace, when the Mayor delivered an address. The Acropolis was illuminated with magnificent effect at night.

#### THE LATE COLONEL BASIL JACKSON.

A gallant military veteran, who has died at the great age of ninety-four, was reckoned one of the four surviving officers of the British Army present at the battle of Waterloo. Colonel Basil Jackson, born at Glasgow on June 27, 1795, was son of Major Basil Jackson; he entered the Military College in 1808, and, having received his commission as Ensign, did not join a Line regiment, but was transferred to the Royal Staff College, where he learnt the duties of the Quartermaster-General's Department and engineering. In that branch of the Army he was employed in Holland and Belgium, in 1814 and 1815, and in the Waterloo campaign did good service in clearing the roads, and on the Duke of Wellington's Staff. He accompanied the army to Paris, and was afterwards selected to go to St. Helena with Napoleon. In that island he remained till about a year and a half before Napoleon's death. At a later period he was employed in Nova Scotia and in Canada, taking part in the construction of the Rideau Canal. He held the Professorship of Military Surveying in the East India Company's Military College at Addiscombe during twenty years. After retiring from the Army he lived at Hillsborough, near Ross, in Herefordshire.

#### THE LATE M. EMILE AUGIER.

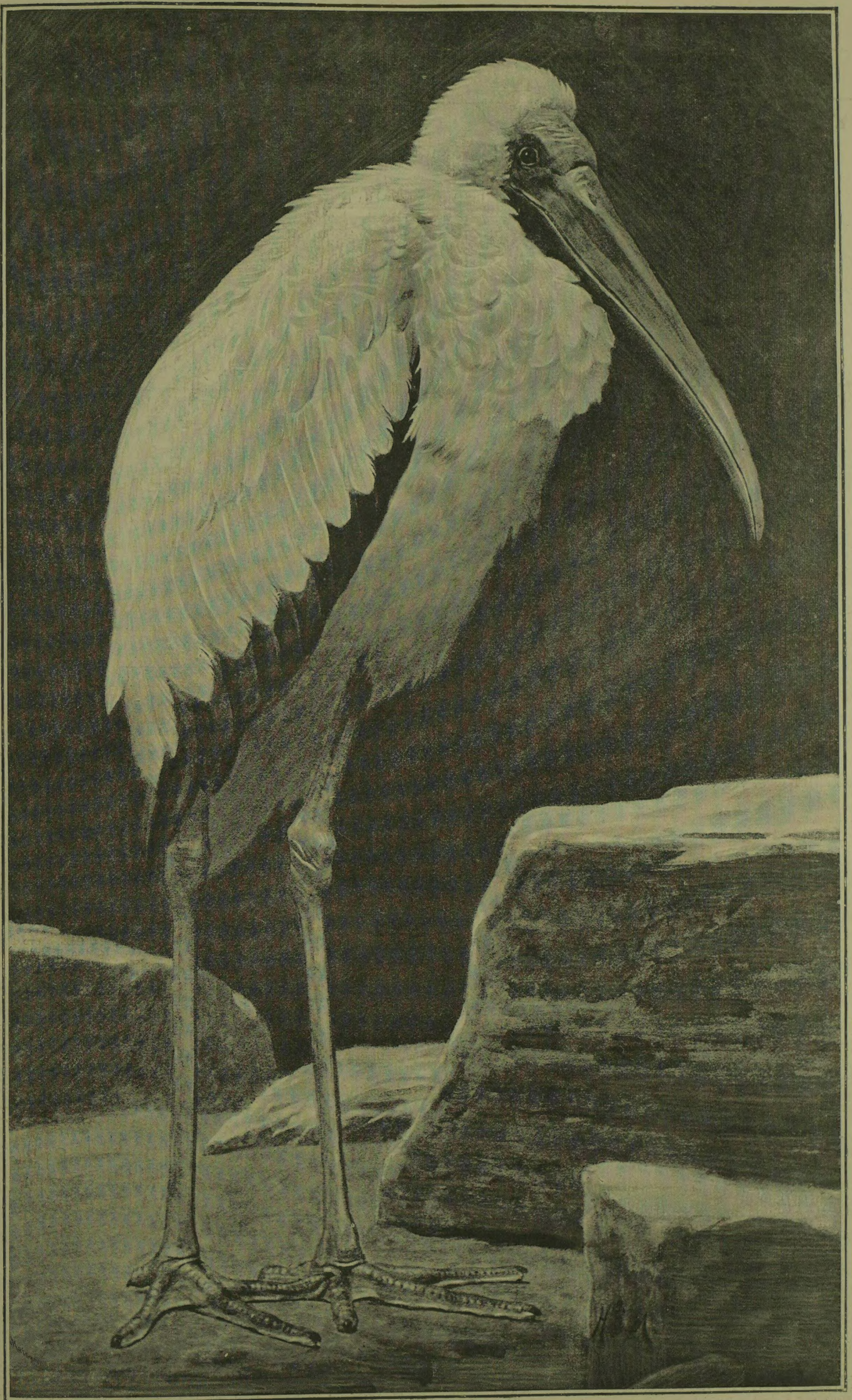
The pre-eminence of French dramatic authors in artistic talent and skill at the present day has been generally acknowledged. Emile Augier, who died on Oct. 25 at the age of sixty-seven, had not produced any works of very great merit for twenty years past; but from 1844 to 1868 he held the highest place among modern writers of thoughtful comedy, both in verse, for the Théâtre Français, with much poetical inspiration, and in prose, as a keen satirist of the social vices of the age. In "La Cigüe," under a Greek classical guise, he represented the type of a wearied voluptuary driven by *ennui* to the verge of suicide, but saved from quaffing the fatal cup of hemlock by a generous love. "L'Aventurière," in 1848, displayed the full brilliancy of his wit and fancy; and in "Gabrielle" he pleaded for conjugal fidelity, while revealing deep mysteries of feeling in the heart of woman. Among his numerous pieces of a later epoch, "Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier," "Les Lionnes Pauvres," "Maître Guérin," and "Le Fils de Giboyer" powerfully satirised the demoralisation that prevailed under the Empire. M. Emile Augier was elected one of the French Academy in 1858, and was nominated a Senator just before the overthrow of the Empire in the Franco-German War.



THE ROYAL WEDDING AT ATHENS: ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

FROM A SKETCH BY M. PHOCA.

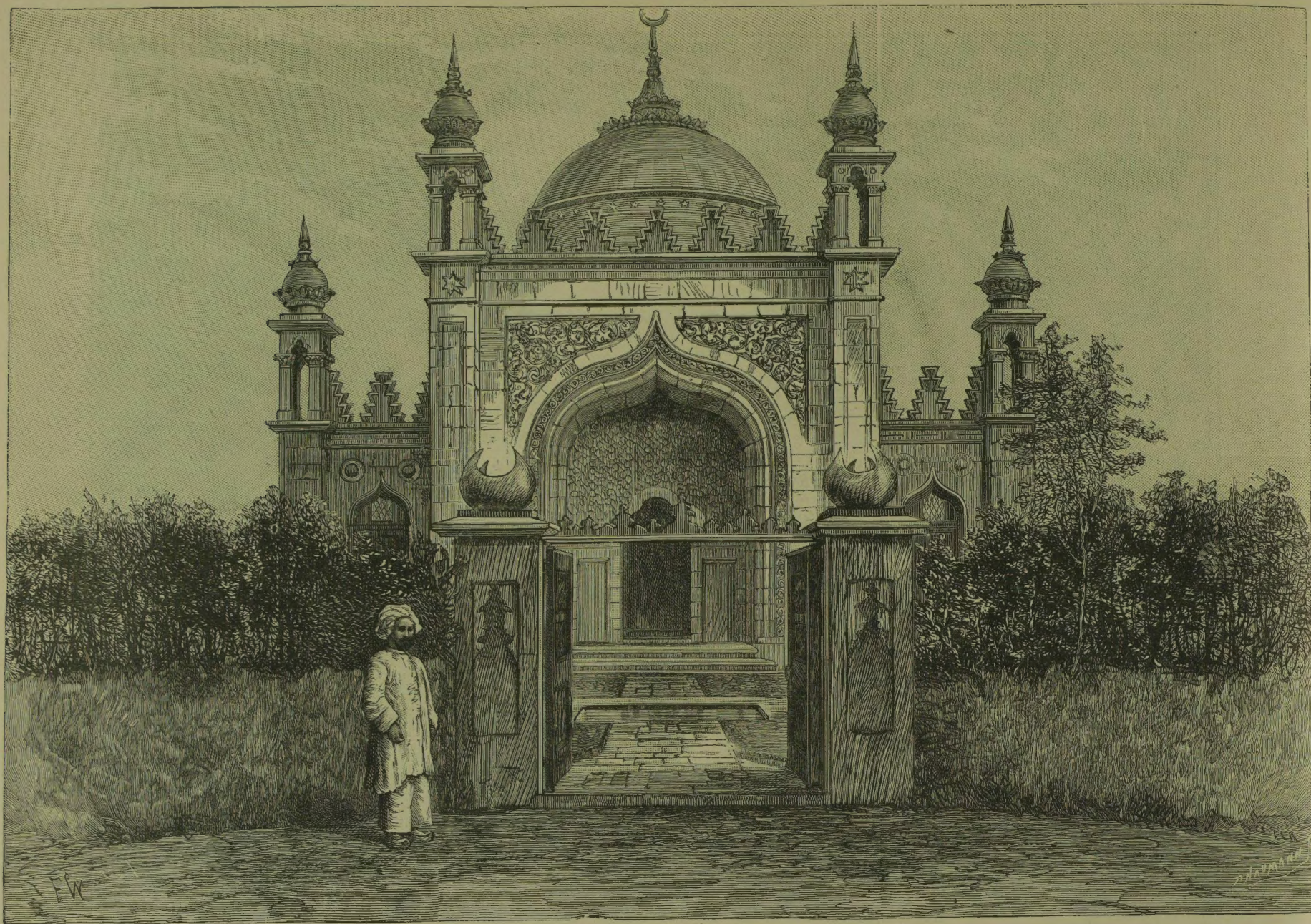




"A LEARNED JUDGE" (TANTALUS STORK).—BY H. STACY MARKS, R.A.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS OF BIRDS, AT THE FINE ART SOCIETY'S ROOMS, NEW BOND-STREET.





THE MOSQUE AT THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, MAYBURY, WOKING.

## THE FIRST MOSQUE IN ENGLAND.

The traveller from London by the South-Western Railway will now see at Maybury, a pretty place on the left-hand side of the line, just before he reaches the Woking Junction, a series of interesting buildings in well-laid-out grounds. They are the Oriental Nobility Institute (the late Royal Dramatic College enlarged and adapted); the unique Leitner Museum of Comparative Ethnography, Literature, and Sculpture; an Oriental Model House, with the obligatory Eastern well; and,

assent to his views among Mussulmans in Egypt, Syria, and even Persia, and Dr. Leitner has, on his return to this country, resumed his efforts on behalf of toleration and to promote an accurate knowledge of Eastern languages and creeds. His treatise on "Muhammadanism," which our Government cannot spread too widely in India and Egypt, does not only remove many of our own misconceptions regarding that religion, but also justifies its most orthodox adherents in living in sincere amity with Christians, whether as subjects or allies. He has now opened a place of worship for Mohammedan students and visitors in connection with the Institute which he founded in 1884 for the promotion of Oriental research and in order to enable Orientals to acquire an English education without the penalty of losing their caste or religion. (We gave a detailed account of the Institute in *The Illustrated London News* of Nov. 1, 1884.)

It should be remembered that it is unlawful for Mohammedans to wage war against any country in which the "call to prayer" is heard, while the Koran lays it down as a duty in the chapter on "Pilgrimage" for all true believers to defend churches, synagogues, and mosques, as in them all the one God is worshipped.

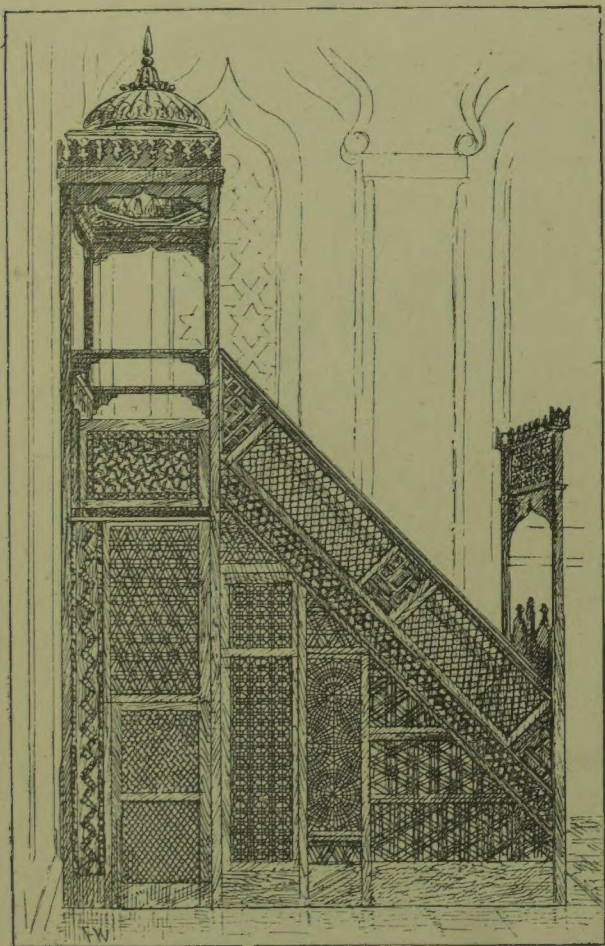
In a tour made in Kashmir in 1886 Dr. Leitner collected many of the exquisite perforated mosque wood-carvings now used in the "minbar" (pulpit), the "dekké" (reading-seat), and on the gate depicted in our Illustrations; and it is Kashmir shawl-tapestry that now gives a truly Oriental decoration to the inner dome resembling that in the Green Mosque at Brussa, in Asia Minor, where Dr. Leitner long resided. At first it seemed as if he would have to follow the example of the pious Syrian Christian, Georgios Mushagga, who more than a century ago built a mosque for Mohammedans at Tyre, and that he would have to bear the entire expense of its construction and supervision; until, in 1887, the learned and pious Princess, whose name is now identified with the Mosque, subscribed a sum which will cover two thirds of the cost of the building. At Damascus, Mohammedans and Christians once worshipped in the same building—the former on Fridays, the latter on Sundays—and we are glad to find that several Christian ministers of religion have, in a truly Christian spirit, encouraged the provision made by Dr. Leitner for the spiritual needs of Mohammedans who visit this country. Indeed, the "Shahjehan" Mosque is probably the only one in Europe out of Turkey, unless we count the poor provision made for Mohammedan worship at St. Petersburg and Moscow. It has been constructed on designs furnished by the "Art Arabe," a rare work, lent by the India Office Library, supplemented by drawings and photographs of mosques from India, Egypt, and Turkey—not to speak of the constant and minute instructions given by Dr. Leitner to the local employes, to whom, at first, a task obviously so novel to ordinary English architects and builders had to be entrusted.

Moulds of the interior of the Kaidbay Mosque at Cairo were obtained through the kindness of Mr. Purdon Clarke, and have to be closely followed, especially as regards the pendentives, which so successfully cause an Arab dome to rise imperceptibly from a square building. The

minarets also will have to be enlarged in order to enable the "Muezzin" to turn round comfortably, when calling to prayer.

We give a precise account of what constitutes a mosque from the explanatory text of the "Art Arabe," chapter vii. page 85, which may interest our readers. The building may be either square, oblong, octagonal, or round; but the principal interior wall, faced by those who pray, must be situated so that they turn in the direction of Mecca. The precinct of the mosque must be divided into an open outer court, and an interior part, raised by one or two steps, which is holy, and is fenced by a railing. The place specially reserved for prayer, and where the address is read, is called the "Maqsura," and is usually isolated by cloisters, or a chancel. Here is a niche, called the "Mihrab," in the wall built towards Mecca, richly and tastefully adorned; there may be lesser "Mihrabs," but always placed so as to show the direction of Mecca. To the right hand is the "Minbar," or pulpit, which originally consisted of two steps and a seat, but to which more steps and a dome were added. In some mosques, a cupola, supported by four columns or pendants, rises above the Mihrab and the adjacent pulpit. Opposite the Mihrab, at a certain distance, is the Dekké, or reader's bench, made of wood or stone, raised on columns, and ascended by a staircase; it is furnished with a desk or lectern for the sacred book to be read.

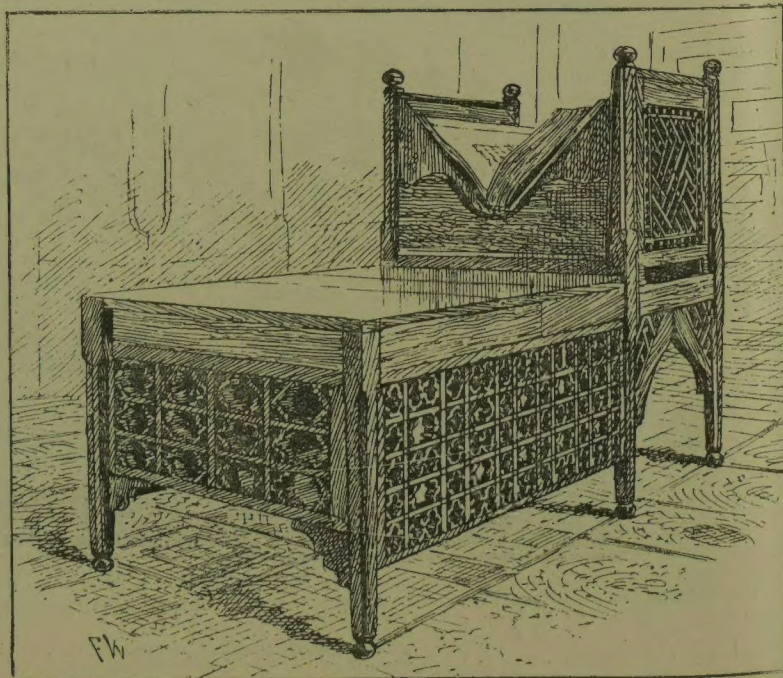
The outer court is an open space, generally square, having in front the Maqsura, and walls on the other three sides, which have several porticos formed by colonnades. These porticos, "Liwán," have rooms for students annexed to them. The ablutions of the faithful are performed in the "Meidanah," a square reservoir of water, either in the middle of the court, the "sahn," or outside the principal entrance. Where the water may be stagnant or dirty in the reservoir, pure water is



THE MINBAR, OR PULPIT.

last not least, a newly erected Mosque, which combines various styles of Oriental architecture in its Cairene parapet, Deccan dome, Mogul front, and a courtyard which reminds one of the entrance to the Moti Masjid at Agra. These buildings are mainly due to the public spirit of Dr. G. W. Leitner, the well-known *sarant*, explorer and founder of numerous, chiefly Oriental, institutions in India and Europe.

It is one of the signs of the times that enlightened Christians unite with pious Mohammedans on what is common ground in their respective faiths. Canon Taylor has gained



THE DEKKÉ, OR READING SEAT.



supplied by the "Hanafia," a fountain with taps, and there are regulations for its use in religious ablutions.

The date of the building of a Mosque is always commemorated by a mural inscription. The number and position of the minarets is a matter of taste; the Mosque at Mecca has seven, that of Herat nine. There may be only one, at the side, or above the principal entrance, or at a little distance. There may be one or several circular balconies around the minaret. The ornament surmounting a minaret or dome is usually a crescent raised on two or three globes; but another form is sometimes adopted, as that of a boat symbolising the vessel of Faith, or the name of God. Similar devices are put on the top of each article of furniture or utensil in the Mosque.

The Mosque at the Oriental Institute, in spite of its present incompleteness and a perhaps too bulky outer dome, that reminds one of the Golconda (Hyderabad) structures, presents a front of considerable beauty, which has been heightened by the building rising from a semicircular courtyard, covered with turf and surrounded by a railing of trees resting on a dwarf wall, through which breaks a fine mosaic pavement, leading to the reservoir in the middle of the courtyard. The floor of the interior of the Mosque is covered by an exquisite mosaic pavement; but the inner walls, which are thick and solid, are not yet polished and finished off; and the "Mihrab" (the niche facing Mecca) is not yet decorated. Notwithstanding, the general effect of the interior, with the light falling through the gold-coloured glass let into the dome and the star-pattern stone-windows at the sides, is, perhaps, even more pleasing than that of the exterior. The material used in the construction has been Bath stone in front and Bargate stone at the back.

Her Majesty's Hindustani Munshi and several of her Mohammedan servants at Windsor have come over more than once to worship in the Mosque, and have, indeed, we hear, celebrated the Id festival in its precincts; but it will not, we understand, be formally opened to worship till it is complete in every particular. Our Illustrations are taken from photographs and from personal inspection. The exterior view shows the outer gate opened by the Hunza attendant, the first of his race and country who has ever left the slopes of the Pamir, the "roof of the world," for India and Europe, and who has now gone on a pilgrimage to a Mohammedan shrine.

The gates are partly made up of panels brought from Kashmir, and they face the main door of the Mosque, which again faces the "Kibla," or the exact direction of Mecca, as determined by the bearings taken by a competent captain sent by the P. & O. Company. At each side of the porch to the inner building is a large marble slab destined for inscriptions of a commemorative or pious character. The arabesque spandrels over the porch are in terra-cotta (turquoise blue and gold). At the two sides of the Mosque are "Hujras" for devotional retirement, which are heated in winter, and in one of which an arrangement is made for the ablutions of the faithful when the inclemency of the weather prevents this being done in the outside tank. From one of the "Hujras" is also the ascent of the "Muezzin" to his room, and to what will be the main minaret. One of the most striking features in the interior is the "Minbar," or pulpit, shown on the left-hand side of the page. It is surmounted by a gilt miniature cupola obtained from India, and the interior of which shows how a dome may imperceptibly rise from a square. The door and ascent to the pulpit, on which the preacher generally sits, as well as the sides, are covered by a variety of exquisite wood-carving, as already stated. The reading-desk, or "Dekké," on the right, with the open Koran resting on it, is to accommodate "the reader," seated in Oriental fashion. On the ground are spread prayer-carpet for Sunni, and prayer-mats for Shia, Mohammedans. A little carved Kashmir door with tiny window-shutters leads out of the courtyard to the back of the Mosque, where, as well as in front, there is room for colonnades and porticos, which are such a feature in several Eastern mosques.

We need scarcely add that the Mosque, being a place of worship, is not open to the public; but there will be, we expect, no difficulty in persons visiting it who comply with the regulations—e.g., such as putting on slippers (which are provided in the Hujras)—and who are not mere sightseers.

Mr. Robert W. Reid, M.D., has been appointed Professor of Anatomy in the University of Aberdeen, in the room of Professor Struthers, resigned.

### WRECK OF H.M.S. LILY.

It was announced on Sept. 20, by a despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, that her Majesty's screw gun-vessel Lily, belonging to the North American squadron, struck on a rock off Point d'Amour and sank. Seven of her crew were lost. The ship became a total wreck. She was a composite vessel of 720 tons displacement, with engines of 830-horse power; built at Glasgow by Messrs. Napier, and launched in 1874; last commissioned at Bermuda in January 1888, and sailing



WRECK OF H.M.S. LILY.

under Commander Gerald W. Russell, R.N. The Lily had put out from St. Margaret's Bay, in clear though somewhat boisterous weather, endeavouring to make Forteau Bay, in order to meet the mail expected that day. At half past five in the afternoon the west side of the bay should have been not far distant, and the steam whistle of Point d'Amour lighthouse was heard, but owing to the strong on-shore wind the sound seemed two or three miles distant. An hour or so before this a dense fog had set in, aggravated by an immense forest fire burning in Labrador. The sailors were in the act of furling the sails, and the navigating officer had not time to finish a sounding that he was making with Sir W. Thompson's apparatus, when the breakers on shore became audible. The engines were reversed, but it was too late. The ship struck heavily, almost jerking the men from the rigging; then



HALIFAX GRAVING DOCK: H.M.S. CANADA ENTERING DOCK.

the ship began to fill rapidly: one ominous crack signified the breaking of the ship's back. There could be no idea of getting off the rocks. Volunteers now came forward to man the boats. Three were launched, one after another, and capsized almost as soon as they left the ship, under the eyes of those on board. Most of the crews managed somehow to scramble on to the shore, though in a most exhausted state; but several men were never seen again. Many did not know they were near shore, the land being quite invisible owing to the darkness and fog. Our Illustration, from a photograph of the Lily taken on the day after the wreck, will give some idea of the nature of this disaster. The crew behaved with admirable steadiness and discipline, enduring severe hardships before they were relieved

### JUDGE STORK.

A clever artist and genial humourist, Mr. H. Stacy Marks, R.A., discerning tokens of character in animal physiognomy which strike us as Nature's own unconscious satire of human peculiarities, has given to his picture of the Tantalus Stork the name "A Learned Judge." This is one among the entertaining and instructive collection of his capital drawings and paintings of birds exhibited at the Fine Art Society's rooms, 148, New Bond-street. Most of his sketches were made in the

Gardens of the Zoological Society of London, whose ornithological collection is one of the best in the world. His motives for choosing this class of subjects are explained in a preface to the catalogue; and we heartily agree with him in considering that the ways of many birds show more than mere instinct and mechanical action, and are worthy of ethical study. The quaint look of the Tantalus Stork, with his accidental resemblance to a bewigged judge—let us say, a "beak," or magistrate—is extremely comical; but it is not to be supposed that he has any idea of affecting the judicial character; or that the "Parson-bird" of New Zealand, with his white neck-tie and his sleek black coat, has taken clerical orders in the Established Church. This excellent work of Mr. H. S. Marks is the property of Mr. H. J. Turner, of Stockleigh House, Regent's Park, by whose permission the Engraving has been made for publication in our Journal.

### NEW GRAVING DOCK. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, which is rapidly becoming a most important place, and will undoubtedly be the great naval station on the Eastern Coast of America, is now provided with a graving dock capable of accommodating the largest man-of-war, with all her armament on board, or the largest mercantile vessel, without discharging her cargo. Her Majesty's Government, the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and the Municipality of Halifax have granted subsidies to the amount of £6180 per annum. The nearest dock before available for the North American Squadron was the Bermuda Floating Dock, constructed twenty years ago. Halifax, being always an open port, is the most convenient place for merchant vessels crossing the North Atlantic to go into for cleaning or repair.

The new dock has been constructed by an English Company, known as the Halifax Graving Dock Company, from the designs of the late Mr. J. F. La Trobe Bateman, F.R.S., of the firm of Messrs. Bateman, Parsons, and Bateman, of London; the work being entrusted to Messrs. Pearson and Son, of London, and Mr. S. M. Brookfield, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. It was commenced in May 1886, and the dock was formally opened on

Sept. 20 last by Vice-Admiral Watson, Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indies Station; H.M.S. Canada being the first vessel to make use of it.

The dock is situated on the west side of the harbour of Halifax, almost adjoining the Royal Dockyard, and is available all the year round, at any state of the tide. Its extreme length is 600 ft. at the coping level, and 580 ft. at the floor; width, 102 ft. above, 70 ft. at the floor; upper width of entrance, 89 ft. 3 in.; depth of water on sill, at high water of ordinary spring tides, 30 ft. It is built in the solid rock, covered with concrete of a minimum thickness of 3 ft.; the entrance, tops of altars, and coping, of granite. It is provided with six timber slides and six flights of steps, three on each side, to give access to the bottom of the dock for men and materials. The entrance to the dock is closed with a ship caisson—92 ft. long, 23 ft. broad, and 35 ft. deep—constructed of steel plates riveted together. The dock is emptied by means of powerful engines, working centrifugal pumps capable of throwing 38,350 gallons per minute. These

have worked so satisfactorily that the dock has been emptied of water in three hours and forty minutes, the contract time being four hours. Much difficulty was experienced in clearing the entrance channel, as it was necessary to blast the rock under water of considerable depth, and then dredge away.

Adjoining the dock is a large wharf, two acres in extent, made out of the stone excavated from the site of the dock, and provided with four jetties, having thirty feet of water alongside. These are connected by sidings, having direct communication, through the Intercolonial Railway, with the Nova Scotian coal-fields and all the American railways. Ample warehouse accommodation and workshops, fitted with steam-engines and all necessary machinery and tools for repairing vessels, have been provided.



## BLIND LOVE.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

[The Right of Translation is Reserved.]

## CHAPTER XLVII.

THE PATIENT AND MY LORD.



HERE now remained but one other person in Lord Harry's household whose presence on the scene was an obstacle to be removed.

This person was the cook. On condition of her immediate departure (excused by alleged motives of economy), she received a month's wages from her master, in advance of

the sum due to her, and a written character which did ample justice to her many good qualities. The poor woman left her employment with the heartiest expressions of gratitude. To the end of her days, she will declare the Irish lord to be a nobleman by nature. Republican principles, inherited from her excellent parents, disinclined her to recognise him as a nobleman by birth.

But another sweet and simple creature was still left to brighten the sinister gloom in the cottage.

The good Dane sorely tried the patience of Fanny Mere. This countryman of Hamlet, as he liked to call himself, was a living protest against the sentiments of inveterate contempt and hatred, with which his nurse was accustomed to regard mere Man. When pain spared him at intervals, Mr. Oxbye presented the bright blue eyes and the winning smile which suggested the resemblance to the Irish lord. His beardless face, thin towards the lower extremities, completed the likeness in some degree only. The daring expression of Lord Harry, in certain emergencies, never appeared. Nursing him carefully, on the severest principles of duty as distinguished from inclination, Fanny found herself in the presence of a male human being, who in the painless intervals of his malady, wrote little poems in her praise; asked for a few flowers from the garden, and made prettily arranged nosegays of them devoted to herself; cried when she told him he was a fool, and kissed her hand five minutes afterwards, when she administered his medicine, and gave him no pleasant sweet thing to take the disagreeable taste out of his mouth. This gentle patient loved Lord Harry, loved Mr. Vimpany, loved the jealous Fanny, resist it as she might. On her obstinate refusal to confide to him the story of her life—after he had himself set her the example at great length—he persisted in discovering for himself that “this interesting woman was a victim of sorrows of the heart.” In another state of existence, he was offensively certain that she would be living with him. “You are frightfully pale, you will soon die; I shall break a blood-vessel, and follow you; we shall sit side by side on clouds, and sing together everlastingly to accompaniment of celestial harps. Oh, what a treat!” Like a child, he screamed when he was in pain; and, like a child, he laughed when the pain had gone away. When she was angry enough with him to say, “If I had known what sort of man you were, I would never have undertaken to nurse you,” he would only answer, “My dear, let us thank God together that you did not know.” There was no temper in him to be roused; and, worse still, on buoyant days, when his spirits were lively, there was no persuading him that he might not live long enough to marry his nurse, if he only put the question to her often enough. What was to be done with such a man as this? Fanny believed that she despised her feeble patient. At the same time, the food that nourished him was prepared by her own hands—while the other inhabitants of the cottage were left (in the absence of the cook) to the tough mercies of a neighbouring restaurant. First and foremost among the many good deeds by which the conduct of women claims the gratitude of the other sex, is surely the manner in which they let an unfortunate man master them, without an unworthy suspicion of that circumstance to trouble the charitable serenity of their minds.

Carefully on the look-out for any discoveries which might enlighten her, Fanny noticed with ever-increasing interest the effect which the harmless Dane seemed to produce on my lord and the doctor.

Every morning, after breakfast, Lord Harry presented himself in the bed-room. Every morning, his courteous interest in his guest expressed itself mechanically in the same form of words:—

“Mr. Oxbye, how do you find yourself to-day?”

Sometimes the answer would be: “Gracious lord, I am suffering pain.” Sometimes it was: “Dear and admirable patron, I feel as if I might get well again.” On either occasion, Lord Harry listened without looking at Mr. Oxbye—said he was sorry to hear a bad account or glad to hear a good account, without looking at Mr. Oxbye—made a remark on the weather, and took his leave, without looking at Mr. Oxbye. Nothing could be more plain than that his polite inquiries (once a day) were unwillingly made, and that it was always a relief to him to get out of the room. So strongly was Fanny's curiosity excited by this strange behaviour, that she ventured one day to speak to her master.

“I am afraid, my lord, you are not hopeful of Mr. Oxbye's recovering?”

“Mind your own business,” was the savage answer that she received.

Fanny never again took the liberty of speaking to him; but she watched him more closely than ever. He was perpetually restless. Now he wandered from one room to another, and walked round and round the garden, smoking incessantly.

Now he went out riding, or took the railway to Paris and disappeared for the day. On the rare occasions when he was in a state of repose, he always appeared to have taken refuge in his wife's room; Fanny's keyhole-observation discovered him, thinking miserably, seated in his wife's chair. It seemed to be possible that he was fretting after Lady Harry. But what did his conduct to Mr. Oxbye mean? What was the motive which made him persist, without an attempt at concealment, in keeping out of Mr. Vimpany's way? And, treated in this rude manner, how was it that his wicked friend seemed to be always amused, never offended?

As for the doctor's behaviour to his patient, it was, in Fanny's estimation, worthy of a savage.

He appeared to feel no sort of interest in the man who had been sent to him from the hospital at his own request, and whose malady it was supposed to be the height of his ambition to cure. When Mr. Oxbye described his symptoms, Mr. Vimpany hardly even made a pretence at listening. With a frowning face, he applied the stethoscope, felt the pulse, looked at the tongue—and drew his own conclusions in sullen silence. If the nurse had a favourable report to make, he brutally turned his back on her. If discouraging results of the medical treatment made their appearance at night, and she felt it a duty to mention them, he sneered as if he doubted whether she was speaking the truth. Mr. Oxbye's inexhaustible patience and amiability made endless allowances for his medical adviser. “It is my misfortune to keep my devoted doctor in a state of perpetual anxiety,” he used to say; “and we all know what a trial to the temper is the consequence of unrelieved suspense. I believe in Mr. Vimpany.” Fanny was careful not to betray her own opinion by making any reply; her doubts of the doctor had, by this time, become terrifying doubts even to herself. Whenever an opportunity favoured her, she vigilantly watched him. One of his ways of finding amusement, in his leisure hours, was in the use of a photographic apparatus. He took little pictures of the rooms in the cottage, which were followed by views in the garden. These having come to an end, he completed the mystification of the nurse by producing a portrait of the Dane, while he lay asleep one day after he had been improving in health for some little time past. Fanny asked leave to look at the likeness when it had been “printed” from the negative, in the garden. He first examined it himself—and then deliberately tore it up, and let the fragments fly away in the wind. “I am not satisfied with it,” was all the explanation he offered. One of the garden chairs happened to be near him; he sat down, and looked like a man in a state of torment under his own angry thoughts.

If the patient's health had altered for the worse, and if the tendency to relapse had proved to be noticeable after medicine had been administered, Fanny's first suspicions might have taken a very serious turn. But the change in Oxbye—sleeping in purer air and sustained by better food than he could obtain at the hospital—pointed more and more visibly to a decided gain of vital strength. His hollow cheeks were filling out; and colour was beginning to appear again on the pallor of his skin. Strange as the conduct of Lord Harry and Mr. Vimpany might be, there was no possibility, thus far, of con-

necting it with the position occupied by the Danish guest. Nobody who had seen his face, when he was first brought to the cottage, could have looked at him again, after the lapse of a fortnight, and have failed to discover the signs which promise recovery of health.

## CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE MISTRESS AND THE MAID.

In the correspondence secretly carried on between the mistress in London and the maid at Passy, it was Fanny Mere's turn to write next. She decided on delaying her reply until she had once more given careful consideration to the first letter received from Lady Harry, announcing her arrival in England, and a strange discovery that had attended it.

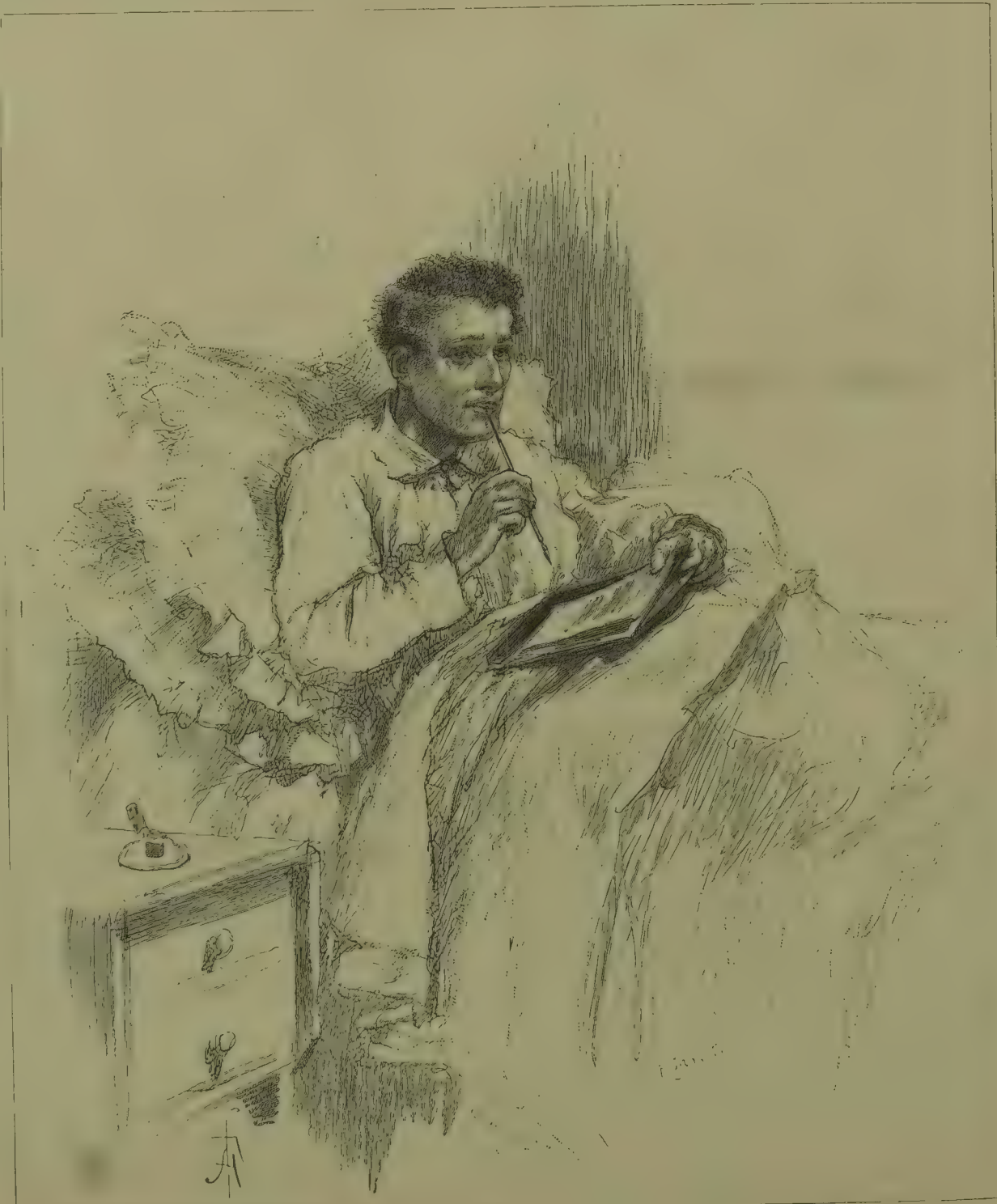
Before leaving Paris, Iris had telegraphed instructions to Mrs. Vimpany to meet her at the terminus in London. Her first inquiries were for her father. The answer given, with an appearance of confusion and even of shame, was that there was no need to feel anxiety on the subject of Mr. Henley's illness. Relieved on hearing this good news, Iris naturally expressed some surprise at her father's rapid recovery. She asked if the doctors had misunderstood his malady when they believed him to be in danger. To this question Mrs. Vimpany had replied by making an unexpected confession.

She owned that Mr. Henley's illness had been at no time of any serious importance. A paragraph in a newspaper had informed her that he was suffering from nothing worse than an attack of gout. It was a wicked act to have exaggerated this report, and to have alarmed Lady Harry on the subject of her father's health. Mrs. Vimpany had but one excuse to offer. Fanny's letter had filled her with such unendurable doubts and forebodings that she had taken the one way of inducing Lady Harry to secure her own safety by at once leaving Passy—the way by a false alarm. Deceit, so sincerely repented, so resolutely resisted, had tried its power of temptation again, and had prevailed.

“When I thought of you at the mercy of my vile husband,” Mrs. Vimpany said, “with *your* husband but too surely gained as an accomplice, my good resolutions failed me. Is it only in books that a true repentance never stumbles again? Or am I the one fallible mortal creature in the world? I am ashamed of myself. But, oh, Lady Harry, I was so frightened for you! Try to forgive me; I am so fond of you, and so glad to see you here in safety. Don't go back! For God's sake, don't go back!”

Iris had no intention of returning, while the doctor and his patient were still at Passy; and she found in Mrs. Vimpany's compassion good reason to forgive an offence committed through devotion to herself, and atoned for by sincere regret.

Fanny looked carefully over the next page of the letter, which described Lady Harry's first interview with Mr. Mountjoy since his illness. The expressions of happiness on renewing her relations with her old and dear friend confirmed the maid in her first impression that there was no fear of a premature return to Passy, with the wish to see Lord Harry again as the motive. She looked over the later letters next—and still the good influence of Mr. Mountjoy seemed to be in the ascendant.



Fanny found herself in the presence of a male human being, who, in the painless intervals of his malady, wrote little poems in her praise.



There was anxiety felt for Fanny's safety, and curiosity expressed to hear what discoveries she might have made; but the only allusions to my lord contained ordinary inquiries relating to the state of his health, and, on one occasion, there was a wish expressed to know whether he was still on friendly terms with Mr. Vimpany. There seemed to be no fear of tempting her mistress to undervalue the danger of returning to the cottage, if she mentioned the cheering improvement now visible in Mr. Oxbye. And yet Fanny still hesitated to trust her first impressions, even after they had been confirmed. Her own sad experience reminded her of the fatal influence which an unscrupulous man can exercise over the woman who loves him. It was always possible that Lady Harry might not choose to confide the state of her feelings towards her husband to a person who, after all, only occupied the position of her maid. The absence, in her letters, of any expressions of affectionate regret was no proof that she was not thinking of

my lord. So far as he was personally concerned, the Dane's prospects of recovery would appear to justify the action of the doctor and his accomplice. Distrusting them both as resolutely as ever, and determined to keep Lady Harry as long as possible at the safe distance of London, Fanny Mere, in writing her reply, preserved a discreet silence on the subject of Mr. Oxbye's health.

## CHAPTER XLIX.

## THE NURSE IS SENT AWAY.

"You have repented and changed your mind, Vimpany?" said Lord Harry.

"I repented?" the doctor repeated, with a laugh. "You think me capable of that, do you?"

"The man is growing stronger and better every day. You are going to make him recover, after all. I was afraid"—

he corrected himself—"I thought"—the word was the truer—"that you were going to poison him."

"You thought I was going—we were going, my lord—to commit a stupid and a useless crime. And, with our clever nurse present, all the time watching with the suspicions of a cat, and noting every change in the symptoms? No—I confess his case has puzzled me because I did not anticipate this favourable change. Well—it is all for the best. Fanny sees him grow stronger every day—whatever happens she can testify to the care with which the man has been treated so far. She thought she would have us in her power, and we have her."

"You are mighty clever, Vimpany; but sometimes you are too clever for me: perhaps, too clever for yourself."

"Let me make myself clearer"—conscious of the nurse's suspicions, he leaned forward and whispered. "Fanny must go. Now is the time. The man is recovering. The man



*He completed the mystification of the nurse by producing a portrait of the Dane while he lay asleep one day.*

must disappear: the next patient will be your lordship himself. Now do you understand?"

"Partly."

"Enough. If I am to act it is sufficient for you to understand step by step. Our suspicious nurse is to go. That is the next step. Leave me to act."

Lord Harry walked away. He left the thing to the doctor. It hardly seemed to concern him. A dying man; a conspiracy; a fraud;—yet the guilty knowledge of all this gave him small uneasiness. He carried with him his wife's last note: "May I hope to find on my return the man whom I have trusted and honoured?" His conscience, callous as regards the doctor's scheme, filled him with remorse whenever—which was fifty times a day—he took this little rag of a note from his pocket-book and read it again. Yes: she would always find the man, on her return—the man whom she had trusted and honoured—the latter clause he passed over—it would be, of course, the same man: whether she would still be able to trust and honour him—that question he did not put to himself. After all, the doctor was acting—not he himself.

And he remembered Hugh Mountjoy, and all his old jealousy revived. Iris would be with him—the man whose affection was only brought out in the stronger light by his respect, his devotion, and his delicacy. She would be in his society: she would understand the true meaning of this respect and delicacy: she would appreciate the depth of his devotion: she would contrast Hugh, the man she might have married, with himself, the man she did marry.

And the house was wretched without her; and he hated the sight of the doctor, desperate and reckless!

He resolved to write to Iris: he sat down and poured out his heart, but not his conscience, to her.

"As for our separation," he said, "I, and only I, am to blame. It is my own abominable conduct that has caused it. Give me your pardon, dearest Iris. If I have made it impossible for you to live with me, it is also impossible for me to live without you. So am I punished. The house is dull and lonely; the hours crawl; I know not how to kill the time; my life is a misery and a burden because you are not with me. Yet I have no right to complain; I ought

to rejoice in thinking that you are happy in being relieved of my presence. My dear, I do not ask you to come at present"—he remembered, indeed, that her arrival at this juncture might be seriously awkward—"I cannot ask you to come back yet, but let me have a little hope—let me feel that in the sweetness of your nature you will believe in my repentance, and let me look forward to a speedy reunion in the future."

When he had written this letter, which he would have done better to keep in his own hands for awhile, he directed it in a feigned hand to Lady Harry Norland, care of Hugh Mountjoy, at the latter's London hotel. Mountjoy would not know Iris's correspondent, and would certainly forward the letter. He calculated—with the knowledge of her affectionate and impulsive nature—that Iris would meet him halfway, and would return whenever he should be able to call her back. He did not quite calculate, as will be seen, on the step which she actually took.

The letter despatched, he came back to the cottage happier—he would get his wife again. He looked in at the sick-room. The patient was sitting up, chatting pleasantly; it was the



best day he had known; the doctor was sitting in a chair placed beside the bed, and the nurse stood quiet, self-composed, but none the less watchful and suspicious.

"You are going on so well, my man," Doctor Vimpany was saying, "that we shall have you out and about again in a day or two. Not quite yet, though—not quite yet," he pulled out his stethoscope and made an examination with an immense show of professional interest. "My treatment has succeeded, you see"—he made a note or two in his pocket-book—"has succeeded," he repeated. "They will have to acknowledge that."

"Gracious sir, I am grateful. I have given a great deal too much trouble."

"A medical case can never give too much trouble—that is impossible. Remember, Oxbye, it is Science which watches at your bedside. You are not Oxbye; you are a Case; it is not a man, it is a piece of machinery that is out of order. Science watches; she sees you through and through. Though you are made of solid flesh and bones, and clothed, to Science you are transparent. Her business is not only to read your symptoms, but to set the machinery right again."

The Dane, overwhelmed, could only renew his thanks.

"Can he stand, do you think, nurse?" the doctor went on. "Let us try—not to walk about much to-day, but to get out of bed, if only to prove to himself that he is so much better; to make him understand that he is really nearly well. Come, nurse, let us give him a hand."

In the most paternal manner possible the doctor assisted his patient, weak, after so long a confinement to his bed, to get out of bed, and supported him while he walked to the open window and looked out into the garden. "There," he said, "that is enough. Not too much at first. To-morrow he will have to get up by himself. Well, Fanny, you agree at last, I suppose, that I have brought this poor man round? At last, eh?"

His look and his words showed what he meant. "You thought that some devilry was intended." That was what the look meant. "You proposed to nurse this man in order to watch for and to discover this devilry. Very well, what have you got to say?"

All that Fanny had to say was, submissively, that the man was clearly much better; and, she added, he had been steadily improving ever since he came to the cottage.

That is what she said; but she said it without the light of confidence in her eyes—she was still doubtful and suspicious. Whatever power the doctor had of seeing the condition of lungs and hidden machinery, he certainly had the power of reading this woman's thoughts. He saw, as clearly as if upon a printed page, the bewilderment of her mind. She knew that something was intended—something not for her to know. That the man had been brought to the cottage to be made the subject of a scientific experiment she did not believe. She had looked to see him die, but he did not die. He was mending fast; in a little while he would be as well as ever he had been in his life. What had the doctor done it for? Was it really possible that nothing was ever intended beyond a scientific experiment, which had succeeded? In the case of any other man, the woman's doubts would have been entirely removed; in the case of Dr. Vimpany these doubts remained. There are some men of whom nothing good can be believed, whether of motive or of action; for if their acts seem good, their motive must be bad. Many women know, or fancy they know, such a man—one who seems to them wholly and hopelessly bad. Besides, what was the meaning of the secret conversation and the widespread colloquies of the doctor and my lord? And why, at first, was the doctor so careless about his patient?

"The time has come at last," said the doctor that evening, when the two men were alone, "for this woman to go. The man is getting well rapidly, he no longer wants a nurse; there is no reason for keeping her. If she has suspicions there is no longer the least foundation for them; she has assisted at the healing by a skilful physician of a man desperately sick. What more? Nothing—positively nothing."

"Can she tell my wife so much and no more?" asked Lord Harry. "Will there be no more?"

"She can tell her ladyship no more, because she will have no more to tell," the doctor replied quietly. "She would like to learn more; she is horribly disappointed that there is no more to tell; but she shall hear no more. She hates me; but she hates your lordship more."

"Why?"

"Because her mistress loves you still. Such a woman as this would like to absorb the whole affection of her mistress in herself. You laugh. She is a servant, and a common person. How can such a person conceive an affection so strong as to become a passion for one so superior? But it is true. It is perfectly well known, and there have been many recorded instances of such a woman, say a servant, greatly inferior in station, conceiving a desperate affection for her mistress, accompanied by the fiercest jealousy. Fanny Mere is jealous—and of you. She hates you; she wants your wife to hate you. She would like nothing better than to go back to her mistress with the proofs in her hand of such acts on your part—such acts, I say," he chose his next words carefully, "as would keep her from you for ever."

"She's a devil, I dare say," said Lord Harry, carelessly. "What do I care? What does it matter to me whether one lady's maid, more or less, hates me or loves me?"

"There spoke the aristocrat. My lord, remember that a lady's maid is a woman. You have been brought up to believe, perhaps, that people in service are not men and women. That is a mistake—a great mistake. Fanny Mere is a woman—that is to say, an inferior form of man; and there is no man in the world so low or so base as not to be able to do mischief. The power of mischief is given to every one of us. It is the true, the only Equality of Man—we can all destroy. What? a shot in the dark; the striking of a lucifer-match; the false accusation; the false witness; the defamation of character;—upon my word, it is far more dangerous to be hated by a woman than by a man. And this excellent and faithful Fanny, devoted to her mistress, hates you, my lord, even more"—he paused and laughed—"even more than the charming Mrs. Vimpany hates her husband. Never mind. To-morrow we see the last of Fanny Mere. She goes; she leaves her patient rapidly recovering. That is the fact that she carries away—not the fact she expected to carry away. She goes to-morrow, and she will never come back again."

The next morning the doctor paid a visit to his patient rather earlier than usual. He found the man going on admirably: fresh in colour, lively and cheerful, chatting pleasantly with his nurse.

"So," said Dr. Vimpany, after the usual examination and questions, "this is better than I expected. You are now able to get up. You can do so by-and-by, after breakfast; you can dress yourself, you want no more help. Nurse," he turned to Fanny, "I think that we have done with you. I am satisfied with the careful watch you have kept over my patient. If ever you think of becoming a nurse by profession rely on my recommendation. My experiment," he added, thoughtfully, "has fully succeeded. I cannot deny that it has been owing partly to the intelligence and patience with which you have

carried out my instructions. But I think that your services may now be relinquished."

"When am I to go, sir?" she asked, impassively.

"In any other case I should have said, 'Stay a little longer, if you please. Use your own convenience.' In your case I must say, 'Go to your mistress.' Her ladyship was reluctant to leave you behind. She will be glad to have you back again. How long will you take to get ready?"

"I could be ready in ten minutes if it were necessary."

"That is not necessary. You can take the night mail via Dieppe and Newhaven. It leaves Paris at 9.50. Give yourself an hour to get from station to station. Any time therefore this evening before seven o'clock will do perfectly well. You will ask his lordship for any letters or messages he may have."

"Yes, sir," Fanny replied. "With your permission, sir, I will go at once, so as to get a whole day in Paris."

"As you please, as you please," said the doctor, wondering why she wanted a day in Paris; but it could have nothing to do with his sick man. He left the room, promising to see the Dane again in an hour or two, and took up a position at the garden-gate through which the nurse must pass. In about half an hour she walked down the path carrying her box. The doctor opened the gate for her.

"Good-bye, Fanny," he said. "Again, many thanks for your care and your watchfulness—especially the latter. I am very glad," he said, with what he meant for the sweetest smile, but it looked like a grin, "that it has been rewarded in such a way as you hardly perhaps expected."

"Thank you, sir," said the girl. "The man is nearly well now, and can do without me very well indeed."

"The box is too heavy for you, Fanny. Nay, I insist upon it: I shall carry it to the omnibus for you."

It was not far to the omnibus, and the box was not too heavy, but Fanny yielded it. "He wants to see me safe out of the place," she thought.

"I will see her safe out of the place," he thought.

The doctor returned thoughtfully to the house. The time was come for the execution of his project. Everybody was out of the way.

"She is gone," he said, when Lord Harry returned for breakfast at eleven. "I saw her safely away by the omnibus for the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest."

"Gone!" his confederate echoed; "and I am alone in the house with you and—and—"

"The sick man—henceforth, yourself, my lord, yourself."

(To be continued.)

The decoration of the Victoria Cross is to be conferred upon Surgeon Ferdinand Simeon Le Quesne, for conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty displayed during the attack on the village of Tartan, Upper Burma, by a column of the Chin Field Force on May 4, 1889.

The Duke and Duchess of Fife, who have been residing for some weeks at Duff House, entertained on Oct. 31 over two thousand children in the Royal burghs of Macduff and Banff. The event was an occasion for much enthusiasm on the part of the inhabitants. The Duke and Duchess first drove to Macduff, where, on arriving at the Townhall, they met with an enthusiastic reception. The proceedings were private. The Duke of Fife addressed the children in very appropriate terms, and, with the Duchess, afterwards drove to Banff, where another hearty welcome awaited them.

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## THE NITRATE WORKS OF CHILE.

Our special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, has furnished us with general views of two of the most important nitrate works on the Chilian Pampas—namely, those of the Liverpool and of the Primitiva Nitrate Companies. The former is remarkable, among other matters, for being the first concern of the kind placed before the British public as a joint-stock company; while the latter boasts the largest output and most extensive plant of any on the Pampas. The oficina of the Liverpool Company, locally known as Ramirez, is situated in close proximity to the main line of the Nitrate Railway, amid grounds presenting that series of gentle slopes considered so promising of good caliche by local experts. These grounds cover an area of 300 estacas, and, roughly speaking, over 2000 acres, by far the greater part of them being wholly untouched. The oficina comprises, in addition to the maquina fitted with 6 boilers, 4 crushers, 10 boiling-tanks, and 60 precipitating-tanks, and is capable of turning out 140,000 quintals, or, say, over 6500 tons, of nitrate per month; an iodine manufactory, a large repairing shop, managerial residence, stores, pulperia, &c. In several details, and notably in the arrangements for feeding the boiling-tanks, great ingenuity has been manifested. The Primitiva works are the most extensive, and, according to the dictum pronounced by President Balmaceda, the head of the Chilian Government, at Valparaiso, on his return from a tour through the nitrate-making region, the most perfect on the Pampas. Indeed, the oficina, lately built and fitted as it is with every appliance suggested by past experience, ranks as the show one of the Pampas. It has 12 boilers, 6 large Blake crushers, 24 boiling-tanks, 160 precipitating-tanks, and 16 discharging-moles, each 360 ft. long. This plant is fully capable of turning out 10,000 quintals of nitrate per day. The grounds are of proportionate extent, and may be regarded as practically inexhaustible; those of Abra de Quiroga having been acquired and added to the original Primitiva grounds, since the formation of the company.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

At St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, on Oct. 30, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Alastair Grant of Grant, only surviving son of the Hon. Lewis Grant, with Miss Hilda Perry, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Erskine Perry. Major Forestier Walker, cousin of the bridegroom, was best man; and the bridesmaids were Miss Helen Perry, sister of the bride, and Miss Grant, sister of the bridegroom. The bride was led to the altar by her brother-in-law, Sir Stuart Hogg. She wore a gown of ivory-striped silk and old lace, a small wreath of orange-blossoms, and a tulle veil fastened with diamond stars. The bridesmaids' dresses were of electric-blue cloth, trimmed with beaver fur; they had hats to match, and carried posies of yellow chrysanthemums tied with yellow ribbon.

In the Chapel Royal, Savoy, which was crowded, the marriage took place on Oct. 31 of Mr. William Corry, only son of Sir James Porter Corry, Baronet, M.P., merchant and ship-owner of Belfast, of Dunraven, Belfast, and Miss Fenton, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Myles Fenton, general manager of the South-Eastern Railway. The chapel was tastefully decorated with palms and choice white-blooming plants, which gave the sacred edifice a very effective appearance. The ceremony was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Rev. Henry White, D.D., Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, and others. The bride was given away by her father. Mr. Craig, a cousin of the bridegroom, attended as groomsman; and six bridesmaids awaited the arrival of the bride—Miss Emily Kitson, daughter of Sir James Kitson; Miss Corry, cousin of the bridegroom; Miss Felton, of Pullborough; Miss Kuhling, of Palace-gate; Miss Carry Gatto, niece of the bridegroom; and Miss Strachey, daughter of General Strachey. Two smart pages, cousins of the bridegroom, Masters Claude and Noel Corry, followed the bride as trainbearers.

In St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on the same day, Mr. Cecil Seymour-Browne, son of the late Major the Hon. George Augustus Browne, was married to Miss Crosbie, only daughter of the late Sir William Crosbie, Bart., of Maryborough, and sister of the present Baronet. Mr. Hamilton Gatliff was the best man; and the bridesmaids were Miss Alcock Stawell, Miss Le Poer Wynne, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Oxenden, and Miss Steinbank. Master Evelyn Browne, nephew of the bridegroom, attended as page. The bride arrived with her brother, Sir William Crosbie, who gave her away. The service was fully choral.

The marriage of Mr. Claude Pilkington, third son of Sir Lionel Pilkington, with Miss Frances Julia Wright, elder daughter of Mr. William Wright of Wollaton, Notts, took place at the parish church on the same day. The bridesmaids were Miss Daisy Wright, Miss Veronica Pilkington, Miss Elsie Reckill, and Miss Russell.

The marriage of Mr. Basil Hume Thomson, son of the Archbishop of York, with Miss Grace Indja Webber, only daughter of Mr. Felix Webber of Shroton House, Dorset, took place at the parish church of St. Margaret's, Lee, on Nov. 1, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of York, assisted by the Bishop of Rochester and others. The bride was given away by her father, and attended by five bridesmaids—Lady Helen Carnegie, the Hon. Sarah Lyttelton, Miss Thomson, Miss Dora Bramly, and Miss Amy Bramly. Mr. Wilfrid Thomson, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man.

In Hampstead parish church, on Nov. 2, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. J. C. Swinburne-Hanham with Miss Marion Wells, third daughter of Sir Spencer Wells, Bart. Mr. James Bruce acted as the bridegroom's best man; and the five bridesmaids were Miss Mary Wells, sister of the bride, Miss Ethel Simmons, Miss Wharton Hood, Miss Macfarlane, and Miss Daisy Riviere.

The Bishop of Durham has been presented with a pastoral staff.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by several prelates, consecrated on Nov. 1 the Ven. James Leslie Randall, D.D., Archdeacon of Buckingham, as Bishop Suffragan of Reading; the Rev. Edward Ash Were, D.D., Prebendary of Southwell, as Bishop Suffragan of Derby; and the Rev. Charles John Corfe, D.D., as Bishop of Corea. The Dean and Cathedral Clergy met the Archbishop of Canterbury and the assistant Bishops—the Bishops of London, Oxford, Southwell, Lincoln, Carlisle, and Bishop Mithinson—at the Jerusalem Chamber shortly after ten o'clock. The Dean having made the usual formal protest against any usurpation by the Archbishop of the rights of the Dean and Chapter, a procession was formed and passed slowly up the nave, into the choir, and to the Sacristy. The Archbishop at once commenced the Communion Service (morning prayer having been said at eight o'clock). The Bishop of Carlisle read the Epistle and the Bishop of London the Gospel, the responses and Nicene Creed being sung to Thorne's music in E. The sermon was preached by the Ven. E. H. Gifford, D.D., formerly Archdeacon of London.





NITRATE WORKS IN THE PAMPAS OF CHILE.

SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.





VIEW OF LONDON FROM ST. PAUL'S, ON LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

SEE KEY, PAGE 505.



## INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN OIL COLOURS.

The Council of the Institute are to be congratulated upon not having taxed to its fullest extent the wall-space offered by the admirable galleries in which their annual exhibition is held. Picture shows follow so closely upon one another, and artists seem so afraid that absence from a single one will be the first step towards their oblivion by the public, that they are determined, at all hazards, to be *en évidence* as each exhibition throws open its doors. It is impossible, however, that good work can be produced in such profusion. Artists (their fecundity is proverbial) may manufacture an almost innumerable number of works in a surprisingly short time; but they are the exceptions who can, without thought and labour, produce what is really valuable or noteworthy.

In spite, however, of the reduced number of the works hung—less than six hundred and fifty—there is room for still further weeding, in the interests not only of the public but of the better artists themselves, whose works would be more easily seen and appreciated if less smothered among surrounding "pot-boilers" and unworthy associates. In the present exhibition, however, the danger comes from another side—for there is a curious absence of anything in the shape of striking pictures. A certain dead level of mediocrity is maintained, but there are few evidences of increased or even sustained powers on any side. In the Central Gallery, for instance, it is easy to guess that the Hanging Committee had as much difficulty—as the public will find—in selecting the pictures for the places of honour. The place thus assigned to Mr. Arthur Hacker's "My Lady's Garden" (358) seems to us to have been very easily earned, for, although the sense of sunlight is good and the colouring bright and radiant, the picture is not very harmonious, while as a matter of composition it offers absolutely nothing novel. It deserves to be classed among the imitations of French impressionism against which Mr. W. B. Richmond took up his parable the other day at the Edinburgh Art Congress. Mr. David Murray's "St. Swithin's Summer" (350) and Mr. Alfred Parsons's "From Shiplake Hill" (367), which hang on the same wall, both contain the elements in which Mr. Hacker's picture is wanting. The former picture shows the effects of a rainy season in the overflowing brook, through which the disconsolate farmer, who stands upon the little bridge, will have to carry his damp crops. The rich foliage of the trees and hedgerows, the heavy cloud-hung sky, lighted up with false hopes of a better time coming, make up a truthful but not altogether pleasant record of the past year. Mr. Parsons's view over the low-lying country which stretches from Shiplake to Twyford is also a reminiscence of a wet summer; but he has chosen a scene which will bear a good deal of water, and be the more beautiful. A little farther on we come to Mr. Thos. Collier's "Mill Stream and Lock" (403), in which we get a glimpse of brighter weather, depicted by a hand which delights in the richer tones of English scenery. On the opposite side of the room the place of honour is awarded to Mr. Frank Walton's "Leith Hill" (236), in which the excess of labour bestowed upon the foreground contrasts too abruptly with the more shadowy distance. It is, nevertheless, a conscientious piece of work, and displays intimate knowledge of one of the most beautiful spots within reach of London. But, if the truth must be said, both the scene and its handling are a little "Cockneyfied," and one scarcely feels, in spite of its apparent loneliness, that the place is very far away in the real country. On the other hand, M. Jules Lessore's "Washerwomen in the Forest" (276) and Mr. Thorne Waite's "Summer" (334), the latter as full of sunlight as the former is of deep shadow, give the idea of artists who love the country for its own sake, and not merely for the "paintable" spots it contains.

The best of the sea-pieces in this room is Mr. W. L. Wyllie's "Lull before the Storm" (240), another study of the estuary of the Medway with which he has made us so familiar. In the watery sun and pale reflections of the shore and river we recognise the well-known forerunners of "a dirty night." Mr. Hamilton MacCallum's "Distant View of Hooe" (231), across the stretch of "mackerel" water, and the almost equally strange "Spearing Dabs" (343) do not reconcile us to the artist's interpretation of reflected light; and Mr. Edwin Hayes's "Thames Barges at Greenhithe" (411), Mr. Aubrey Hunt's "Venetian Fishing-Boats" (345), and Mr. Bright Morris's "Mill Dam" (314), all creditable works, call for no special observation, unless it be that the first-named is on a smaller scale than the artist generally paints. Miss Gertrude Prideaux-Brune's "Evening" (189) on the Cornish coast shows much delicacy of touch and appreciation of colour; but Mr. G. Wetherbee's "Gleaners" (291) recalls too vividly Jules Breton's treatment of the same subject, and suggests an unflattering comparison.

Among the figure and incident pictures, Mr. F. D. Millet's "Rook and Pigeon" (184), otherwise called "The Best Trump," will probably attract the greatest amount of attention, although in point of workmanship it in no way comes up to his previous work. The scene is in a village ale-house, of which the whitewashed walls make a hard background for the two gamblers playing in the corner in full blaze of daylight. Both are dressed in seventeenth-century costume, the "rook" being apparently a broken-down Royalist, and the "pigeon" possibly a disreputable Puritan. What the game is at which they play with fourteen cards of the most modern make is left to the spectator's imagination, and, if it be *écarté*, the date of the game somewhat jars with the costume of the players, and one can only suppose that the remaining cards are up the "rook's" sleeve. Mr. Haynes-Williams's "Proposal" (253) is rather a study of costume and furniture than of passion or incident. Both the lady and gentleman are sensible of the respect they owe to their clothes, and display themselves to the best advantage and in most becoming attitudes. Their intention, however, is, at all events, far more clearly expressed than that of the two equally well-dressed young people in Mr. Blair Leighton's "What Shall I Say?" (310). If this be a riddle addressed to the spectator, we fairly give it up. The very delicate young lady inside the park gate (which, by the way, is not quite closed) has apparently brought a letter to the very handsome gentleman outside the gate, who almost looks as if he had come to elope with another young lady who does not put in an appearance. This solution, however, seems more than doubtful, in presence of the very satisfied appearance of both the bringer and the receiver of the letter, and one is left in doubt as to the reason of the lady being in full dress—pink satin and much lace—at such an early hour of the day. One can only say of Mr. Frith's "Lord Foppington" (412) that, at all events, he leaves the spectator in no doubt as to his intention, for we are treated to eight or ten lines of Sir John Vanbrugh's comedy in order to impress upon us the story. There is little or no life in any of the figures depicted, and if Lord Foppington were to rise from his chair one feels that his head would disappear altogether from the scene, without much loss to its interest. Mr. Leonard Raven-Hill, at any rate, does not err on the side of common-place, although the title of his picture "In maiden meditation, fancy free" (332) might somewhat suggest it. It represents a young lady in bed, covered with a profusion of white sheets, which have received more than their fair allowance of "blue-

bag." Only the rather coarse back-hair of the lady is visible; but she holds in her hand a looking-glass, in which her face is so reflected that it looks at first sight as if she were holding her own head at arm's length. This, indeed, is the only perspective in the picture, for the wardrobe, table, and walls seem in the same plane with the bed-clothes. Mr. C. Laurence Burns's "Thistledown" (286) is also an ambitious work; but it owes everything except its colour to Mr. Sargent's picture purchased from the Chantry Fund. We are, moreover, unaccustomed to thistles of such gigantic proportions as those among which these poor children have thought fit to wander. Of the portraits, "Madge" (398) and "Florette" (406), by Mr. Markham Skipworth, Miss Maude Seddon (366), by Miss C. E. Plimpton, a lady in a black cloak trimmed with fur (226), by Mr. Reginald Arnold, and that of the artist's mother (251), by Mr. George Roller, we can speak with greater confidence—the two last-named especially showing very excellent work, and great firmness in style. The portrait of the Hon. Mrs. John Collier (371), by her husband, is a disappointing work—the flesh tints wanting in that vivacity which we are accustomed to find in Mr. Collier's work. Among the other noteworthy works in this room may be mentioned Mr. G. G. Kilburne's "Good Entertainment for Man and Beast" (205)—an old-fashioned village inn—well drawn, but hard and chalky in colour; Mr. W. H. Bartlett's "Intruders" (293), a study of the nude—two children bathing on the sands—not successful either artistically or physiologically; Mr. Sidney Moore's "Snuff Mill" (318), very cleverly drawn, but too snuffy in colour; Mr. Melton Fisher's "Lesson in Knitting" (346), a group of Venetian women in a courtyard; Mr. H. Lorimer's "Hush!" (351), a child beside a sleeping baby's



STATUE OF WILLIAM III., AT BRIXHAM, TORBAY.

cradle—rather overdone with the brown woodwork the artist affects; Mr. W. H. Pike's "Gambling for Polenta" (356), a bright bit of Venice street life; Mr. Frank Dadd's "Serap Book" (363), grandfather and grandchild seated in the deep recess of a window; and M. Gabriel Nicolet's "Summer Afternoon at Spa" (405), in which the bright sunlight of the promenade and the cool shade of the trees which border the "Promenade de Sept Heures" are very cleverly rendered, and the daily life of the habitués is happily transcribed.

In the West and East Galleries, Mr. John R. Reid, who is an able colourist but an indifferent draughtsman, shows his qualities and defects in his attractive seaside studies "When the flowing tide comes in" (8) and "The Gift of the Sea" (48). In order fully to enjoy these pictures—and a third by the same artist in the East Gallery (593)—the exact point of view must be obtained—and this must be at some distance from the picture. We can then appreciate the vivid colours of sea and sky in the foreground, and the subdued tones of the more distant landscape; and we can recognise the value of the impressionism of this school, while regretting the hasty way by which the effects are obtained. In complete distinction to Mr. Reid's rough-and-ready work we have Mr. Fred. J. Cotman's "Ferry at Christ Church" (137) and "A Silvery Tide" (638), in which the study of atmosphere is carried to the exclusion almost of the landscape itself. In spite, however, of the emptiness of Mr. Cotman's canvas, he makes his bright stretches of land and water attractive, and shows himself capable of dealing with difficulties which, it might be suspected, he wished to avoid. Mr. E. M. Wimperis's "Essex Common" (82) is a good specimen of the work on which followers of David Cox spend their labour, while Mr. Tom Lloyd places himself, by his sunny "Our Ducks" (145), among the disciples of Mr. F. Walker. Mr. Harry Hine's "Swing off Alderney" (62), although somewhat grey in colour, is the most attractive sea-piece in the West Gallery, as Mr. Edwin Hayes's "Penarth" (542) with its moving water is of the East Gallery. Among other noticeable works should be mentioned Mr. Joseph Farquharson's "Sheep in Snow" (45), a slight variation of his Academy picture of this year; Mr. C. J. Lewis's "Evening" (171), beside a stream of which the sedges and rushes are swayed by the wind, and Mr. Thomas Pyne's fine view of the old Cinque Port of Rye (172). Passing to the East Gallery, the landscapes there include Mr. E. M. Wimperis's Highland road, winding towards Inveroykel (425), Mr. Ernest Parton's "Passing Clouds" (434) over a Thames backwater, and "The Distant Shore" (553), where he breaks new ground with good results; Mr. Joseph Knight's "Harlech Sands" (453), his best work in the exhibition; Mr. Alexander Harrison's clever but hazardous attempt to depict "Evening" (458), Mr. Adam Proctor's French study "Down by the River" (483), Mr.

John White's "Trial Trip" (644), a boy and girl sailing their tiny boat down the stream; and Mr. Keeley Halswelle's "Summer Day" (601), of which the chilliness strikes the spectator as painfully realistic.

In figure subjects Mr. Solomon J. Solomon's "The Evening Mist" (429) is a well-proportioned damsel poised over a meadow, whence the mists have risen so as to take all colour from the lower part of her body. For a passing fancy the idea is worked out almost too elaborately, but there is much grace, if not much interest, in the crude figure. Mr. John Scott has fallen among the costumiers, and seems to suppose that pretty dresses and elaborate upholstery will make a picture attractive. The reply to the question posed by his picture "What's the matter?" (33) is obvious, for one can hardly imagine a gentleman (of the time of Sir Charles Grandison) putting his feet upon a chair or sprawling in the presence of a lady. Mr. Hugh Carter's "Contentment" (86) and "The Frugal Meal" (109) belong to a modern adaptation of Mr. Faced's style, with more Dutch colouring than the Scotch Academician gives. Mr. Adrian Stokes, who also depicts cottage life, has a quaint and rather pathetic rendering of "Waiting for Santa Claus" (639), a little naked urchin sitting before the fireplace, on the top of which both its little shoes are placed in humble faith. Mr. Weguelin's "Narcissa" (359), reclining beside her marble bath and scattering rose-leaves into it, is rather monotonous in colour—possibly the effect of the unseen *velum* by which the chamber is covered. The drawing of the figure, however, is remarkably good and careful. Mr. T. B. Kennington's "Gardener's Daughter" (471) is another single figure which deserves special notice both for its colour and pose. M. Fantin-Latour, unsatisfied by the undeniable success of his flower-pieces, tries his hand at the more ideal rendering of a "Songe" (512), but with somewhat mixed results. Mr. W. H. Pike's "Curiosity" (574), a scene of busy Venetian life, and Mr. Standish Hartrick's "Fairy Tale" (578) are also noticeable works.

We have said nothing of the fox-terriers (among which Mr. Burton Barber's portrait, 513, is the best), cats, donkeys, pigs, and other studies of animal life, of which there are numerous specimens, more or less in the style for which Mr. Yates Carrington, Mr. Dollman, and others are responsible. Their own works are generally humorous and clever, but those of their imitators become tedious. We must not, however, close this notice without referring to Mr. Fulleylove's "Royal Palace" (94), which as an elaborate rendering of Hampton Court Palace will take rank as one of the artist's most happy achievements.

## BRIXHAM STATUE OF WILLIAM III.

The landing of William, Prince of Orange, on Nov. 5, 1688, on the Brixham Quay, in Torbay, South Devon, is one of the most memorable events in the history of England. Its two-hundredth anniversary, celebrated last year, was made a subject of comment in this Journal; and we gave some illustrations, with an historical sketch of the Revolution. A national committee had then been formed, of which Lord Churston, who resides near Brixham, was chairman, while the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Portland, Lord Clinton (the Lord-Lieutenant of Devonshire), and Lord Reay (the Governor of Bombay) were influential patrons and members, to erect a memorial statue of that wise and valiant Prince, our King William III. Lord Reay, who is a Dutchman as well as a Scotchman, probably recommended this matter to the patronage of the King of the Netherlands, the present head of the House of Nassau, who readily associated his Royal name with the English subscribers. The statue, of which we now present an illustration, stands on the quay of the picturesque little town and fishing-port, which is nearly opposite Torquay, four miles across the beautiful bay. An inscribed stone has long marked the precise spot where the expected and welcome foreign Prince, with his trusty counsellors and his brave little army, not the conqueror but the invited guest and adopted Sovereign of England, the redeemer of our constitutional liberties, the champion of civil and religious freedom in Europe, was hailed by the Devonshire men on his happy advent to our shores. The sculptors of the new statue are Messrs. W. and T. Willis, of 168, Euston-road, London; and it is, if not a very fine work of art, characteristic and expressive, worthy as a local monument of that fortunate event. It was unveiled on the anniversary this year—Tuesday, Nov. 5—by Mr. C. A. Bentinck, of Bovey Tracey, with a procession through the town, a public luncheon at the Market Hall, and other festive proceedings.

The British Association have been granted the use of the Victoria Hall on their visit to Leeds next year. The guarantee fund of £6000 has been raised.

During November a grand Ballad Concert or an Operatic Selection and Tableaux Concert will be given each Thursday at the Royal Victoria Hall and Coffee Tavern, Waterloo Bridge-road, S.E.

Mr. H. F. Pelham, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, University Reader in Ancient History, has been elected Camden Professor of Ancient History at Oxford, in succession to Canon Rawlinson, who lately resigned the chair.

It would be difficult to find an exhibition more interesting to the great bulk of the British public than the Food and Cookery Exhibition which is now open at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington. Everyone is bound to be more or less interested in food, so that this exhibition, which is of a most comprehensive character, will not want for visitors.

The committee of management of King's College Hospital have just been able to reopen a ward of thirteen beds, being one of two which were closed in 1885 for lack of funds. It is hoped that the benevolent public will support the committee in this extension of the usefulness of the charity in this its fiftieth year. The ward will be devoted to the relief of women.

Lord Mayor Whitehead, presiding over the meeting of the City Corporation for the last time during his mayoralty, on Oct. 31, thanked the members for their loyal support during his term of office, and reviewed some of the principal events of the year in which he had taken a leading part. His Lordship (who has been created a Baronet) was congratulated upon the manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of his office.

There was launched on Oct. 28, from the yard of Messrs. James and George Thomson, on the Clyde, near Glasgow, a steel cruiser of the protective-deck type, named the *Phoenix*, built for the British Admiralty from designs by Mr. W. H. White, and intended specially for the protection of the Australian Colonies. This vessel is one of five similar cruisers forming the Australian squadron, which is also to include two torpedo gun-boats.

There was a public schools field-day between Bagshot Heath and Sandhurst on Nov. 1, when General Clive and other officers of the Royal Military College were present. The manoeuvres were carried out by cadet corps from Wellington, Charterhouse, Bradford, and the Oxford Military College under Major Donaldson, Major Durnford commanding the opposing force, consisting of corps from Eton, Winchester, Bedford, and Harrow.



## THE TRAGEDY IN ARRAN.

The death of Mr. Rose, the unfortunate tourist in the Isle of Arran whose fate has been surrounded with most painful suspicions, will again become a subject of public investigation in an approaching trial for murder, pending which it is not requisite to narrate the circumstances that have already been made known. Our Views of the locality, including the precise spot where the young man's body was found, would at any time possess some interest, from the wild character of the scenery, which has often been described. Goatfell, a granite mountain 2866 ft. high, rises near the east coast of the island, overlooking the entrance to the Firth of Clyde, between Brodick Bay and Corrie; on the north side of this mountain group is Glen Sannox, and on the west side is Glen Rosa: the walk through these glens, round the foot of the mountains, is a favourite pedestrian excursion, and is not attended with danger. The ascent of Goatfell is rather laborious, from the rugged nature of the rocky ground, but can be performed in four or five hours, starting from the Duke of Hamilton's park at Brodick Castle; and the summit commands a magnificent view of sea and lochs and highlands.

## MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

*Nineteenth Century*.—Three "New" features of social and political combination are suddenly discovered: "The New Trades-Unionism," by Mr. Frederic Harrison; "The New Tories," by the Duke of Marlborough; and "The New National Party," by Mr. Montague Crackenthorpe; but their discoveries are not precisely new since last month. Sir Henry Elliott's description of Van Diemen's Land, not then Tasmania, and of the small beginning, fifty years ago, of what is now Melbourne, will be found interesting. "Women of To-day," by Lady Catherine Milnes Gaskell, is a good-humoured account of the multiplicity of small cares and duties belonging to the mistress of a large household in the upper classes. Mr. Norman Lockyer contributes a masterly astronomical lecture on the physical processes by which stars or suns are supposed to be formed. Mr. Gladstone examines the historical proofs of a recognition of the King's supremacy in the English Church some years before the date of the Protestant Reformation. There are several other useful papers: one, by the Rev. Dr. Jessop, on Church matters; one concerning the Roman Catholics in America; one about gambling and laws for its suppression; and one, by Mr. Giffen, on a currency problem.

*Contemporary Review*.—The political results of the French elections are computed by M. Gabriel Monod, apparently with sound judgment, to afford a substantial ground for trusting in the stability of the existing Republican Constitution. Mrs. G. Reaney earnestly pleads the cause of the overworked London tram-car drivers and conductors, hinting that if the companies will not grant relief from excessive hours of attendance the London County Council may be asked to undertake the management of trams. Sir W. W. Hunter's account of the life and labours of missionaries in Bengal many years ago takes the form of an interesting story. The defence of London music-halls, by Mr. Clement Scott, is written with cordial earnestness, and his testimony has much value concerning their improved conduct since 1860 (with this article may be compared that by Mr. J. M. Barrie, in *Time*). Principal Fairbairn's address at the opening of Mansfield College is here printed. We recommend Dean Plumtre's wise and considerate reflections on "Christianity and Socialism" to thoughtful perusal. The Rev. John Mackenzie speaks with some authority on the expansion of British influence in South Africa.

*Fortnightly Review*.—We prefer Mr. Swinburne's lyrical to his critical mood; but he has no difficulty in showing that the late Mr. Wilkie Collins was a clever writer of fiction. A philosophical critic, Mr. W. H. Mallock, joins Mr. Lilly in contending that the ideas of modern democratic progress are unscientific. Mr. George Moore rages fiercely at the intellectual mediocrity which he discerns in most recent stage-plays. The finances of the French Republic, no doubt, are in a horrible mess, as Mr. Hurlbert easily shows, but we have seen great European Monarchies in a worse plight. He unfairly omits to mention the chief cause of excessive French expenditure, which may be inferred from Major Murray's imposing account of "The Armed Strength of Germany." Yet pecuniary ruin for both nations is better than another war; and, the more money they waste, the longer before they can fight. Miss F. L. Shaw, holding a brief for Sir Hercules Robinson, propounds views of South African policy different from those of the Rev. John Mackenzie. The relaxation of political principle is deplored by Mr. Frederick Greenwood. In Portuguese folklore, Mr. Oswald Craufurd, a pleasant writer, is quite at home. Certain feminine affectations of the day are satirically displayed in "A Modern Correspondence."

*National Review*.—Information about Armenia, which seems in jeopardy of Russian absorption, and in present distress under Turkish misrule, is opportunely furnished by Mr. F. C. Conybeare's visit to that country, where he also gathered interesting particulars concerning the Armenian Church. Mr. Charles Edwards, author of a book, lately noticed, on the rural life of the Greek inhabitants of Crete and the architectural antiquities there, supplies an account of the condition of lepers in that island. The novels of Richardson, which are now seldom read, get from Mrs. Andrew Lang a sufficient measure of rather sarcastic criticism, while she acknowledges his special acquaintance with the heart of the female sex. Mr. Charles Marvin's statistical reports and estimates of the immense growth of the petroleum trade, and of the vast resources in that commodity possessed by the British Empire in the almost unworked oil-fields of Burmah, Western Canada, and New Zealand, display "a potentiality of getting rich

beyond the dreams of avarice." The peculiar habits and notions of Scotch fishermen and fishwives at Newhaven and on the Fifeshire coast of the Firth of Forth are described by Mr. J. G. Bertram, author of "The Harvest of the Sea." Mr. Arthur Gage's essay on nicknames is learned, witty, and perfect in style. Major Gambier Parry's defence of obligatory football-play at the public schools is the most sensible writing that we have had on that side of the question. The account of Tepitz and its medicinal baths may be serviceable to many invalids. Mrs. Payne's reflections on the part of educated women in promoting national welfare gain our cordial assent and admiration.

*Universal Review*.—As usual, the engravings are much more original and attractive than the literary articles. Mr. H. H. Champion blows his trumpet of victory over the Dock Strike, as Mr. John Burns and Mr. Benjamin Tillett do in other periodicals, and as Mr. Frederic Harrison does with greater rhetorical power. The portrait of Mr. John Burns is finely engraved. The editor, Mr. Harry Quilter, outdoes Mr. Swinburne in his eulogy of Wilkie Collins, whose portrait, a very good one, is also presented. Dr. R. Garnett's remarks on translating Homer are worthy of so accomplished a scholar. Though Mr. George Meredith, in prose, is a considerable writer, his "Jump to Glory Jane" is anything but poetry: he is often pleased to be odd. "The Wages of Sin," a tale by Lucas Malet, is begun and to be continued. Lady Dilke's "Triumph of the Cross" is a brief romance of imaginary mediæval history, rather finely conceived and composed. We get little from the remarks on Darwinism, or from Dr. Hack Tuke's attempt to analyse "Wit and Humour."

*The New Review*.—M. Pasteur's own account of his experimental researches and proceedings for the prevention and cure of rabies is very welcome: here is the commencement of a translation of this important treatise. The question of anonymous writing of political leading articles in newspapers is kept up by Mr. Tighe Hopkins, who has asked the opinions of several journalists; but we think, most decidedly, that the existing practice in England is best for the public welfare.

architecture is an entertaining spectacle. We are pleased, in quite another way, by the gentle tone of Mrs. Kendall's frank and engaging theatrical recollections. Lord Brabourne takes stock of the existing works of English county history. Mr. John Murray, the eminent publisher, gives a short account of the beginning, in 1829, of his excellent "Handbooks," which have made him famous all over Europe: the first, those of Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland, were written by himself, from personal explorations. Among other articles, Mr. Walter Crane's on the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Captain Shaw's on fires, and Mr. Acworth's on Scotch railways are the most useful.

*Longman's Magazine*.—The approaching conclusion of Mr. Walter Besant's "Bell of St. Paul's" retains its piquant flavour of quaint characters and queer situations, but mingled with an infusion of genuine pathos in the recovery of a long-lost penitent, a disgraced member of the family at Bankside, poor "Cousin Florry." Not often, since Dickens, has any other novelist treated such a subject with equal tenderness and refinement. "Mrs. Fenton," a story by Mr. W. E. Norris, and Mrs. A. Baldwin's "Weird of the Walfords," are further supplies of interesting fiction. The insects of India afford Mr. C. T. Buckland a theme of natural history. In Southern California, as it was fifteen years ago, Mr. Horace Hutchinson encountered adventures which make lively reading.

*Cornhill Magazine*.—Mr. James Payn's "Burnt Million" reaches Chap. XXI. Mrs. Oliphant gives us Part I. of a pleasing story called "Mademoiselle." Cider-making, the prehistoric Bronze Age, and the Royal parks of London are described. "Her Dream" is a tender, sad, only too real, little poem of a wife's dread of bereavement. "The Silver Locket" is a brisk short tale of the detective police.

*Time*.—The use of books at the British Museum Library Reading-Room is classified and analysed by Mr. Arthur Grant. Mr. G. Somes Layard, with some irony, propounds a riddle concerning a mystic personage of popular periodical literature: we guess that the answer is "*Punch*." "Then and Now," by Miss Jean Middlemass, is a short tale, arch and graceful. We have referred to Mr. J. M. Barrie's vindication of the music-halls. "After Lunch-noon," by Ethel Coxon, consists of playful parodies of contemporary poets. Defoe's project of an academy for women, and fashions in hair-dressing, are made themes of comment.

*English Illustrated Magazine*.—Under the new editor, Mr. C. Kinloch Cooke, the improvement of this magazine is sustained. Mr. Lewis Morris contributes a poem on the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus; Mrs. Oliphant relates the history of Queen Margaret of Scotland; and Lord Lytton continues his weird story, "The Ring of Amasis." Descriptions of Cracow, of Bombay, and of St. Michael's in the Azores, and of a journey in Texas, with Mr. Benjamin Tillett's account of the Dock Strike, and Mr. Hugh Thomson's drawings to illustrate Gay's song, "How happy could I be with either," fill up the rest of the pages.

The following is a list of periodicals which space forbids us to examine in detail, but which are as good as in preceding months: *The Gentleman's Magazine*, *Temple Bar*, *Belgravia*, *London Society*, *Tinsley's Magazine*, *the Argosy*, *Harpur's Monthly* (New York); *the Century*, *Scribner's*, and *the Atlantic Monthly*; *Illustrated Naval and Military*, *the Newbery House Magazine*, *Leisure Hour*, *Good Words*, *Sunday at Home*, *Cassell's Magazine*, *Illustrations*, *the Sun*, *the Lady's Magazine*, and *Myra's Journal of Dress and Fashion*.

## THE FRENCH EXHIBITION HONOURS.

The list of British subjects who receive promotions in, or are nominated to, the Legion of Honour in connection with the Paris Exhibition has been published. The names are as follows:—

To be Commanders of the Order: Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy; Sir Polydore de Keyser, Lord Brassey, Sir Colville Barclay.

To be Officers: Mr. Nordenfelt, Mr. Roscal, Mr. Aylmer, Mr. Trueman Wool, Mr. Preece, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Dredge, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Galton, Mr. G. Bruce.

To be Chevalliers: Mr. Chubb, Mr. Elgar, Mr. G. Findlay, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Trippier, Mr. Oakley, Mr. Roberts Austin, Mr. Southby, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Lampson, Mr. Paget, Mr. Outless, R.A., Mr. Henry F. Moore, A.R.A., Mr. Leader, A.R.A., Mr. Herkomer, A.R.A., Mr. Neave Foster.

To be Officers of Public Instruction: Mr. Bannister, Mr. Boye, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Pidgeon, Sir Bradford Leslie, Mr. Massey, Mr. Woodall.

To be Officers of the Academy: Mr. England, Mr. Lock, Mr. Cudall, Mr. Vasslin.

The following honours are also conferred on the representatives of British Colonies:—

The Cape of Good Hope: Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, is appointed Commander of the Legion of Honour.

New Zealand: Sir F. Dillon Bell, Agent-General, is appointed Commander, the Hon. T. W. Thomas Hislop, Colonial Secretary, Officer, and Mr. Malfroy, Chevallier, of the Legion of Honour; Mr. James, Director of Museums, is appointed Officer of Public Instruction; and Messrs. Walter Kennaway, Lloyd, and Purchase are nominated Officers of the Academy.

Victoria: Sir Graham Berry is appointed Commander, the Hon. W. F. Walker, Commissioner of Trade and Customs Officer, and Messrs. Reid and Herbert De Castella are created Chevalliers of the Legion. Mr. Bowen is appointed Officer of Public Instruction.

Kashinath Trimbak Telang, LL.B., Advocate of the High Court of Bombay, has been appointed a Puisne Judge of that Court, in succession to Nanabhai Haridas, deceased.

A match at football between London and the Midland Counties was recently played at Richmond in presence of a large company, and eventually the Midland team won by a goal to a try.

The Merchant Taylors' Company has granted twenty guineas in aid of the funds of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India. Recent reports confirm the healthy growth of this excellent movement in India, especially in the Native States.



THE ALLEGED MURDER IN THE ISLE OF ARRAN: SPOT WHERE THE BODY OF THE TOURIST ROSE WAS FOUND ON GOATFELL.

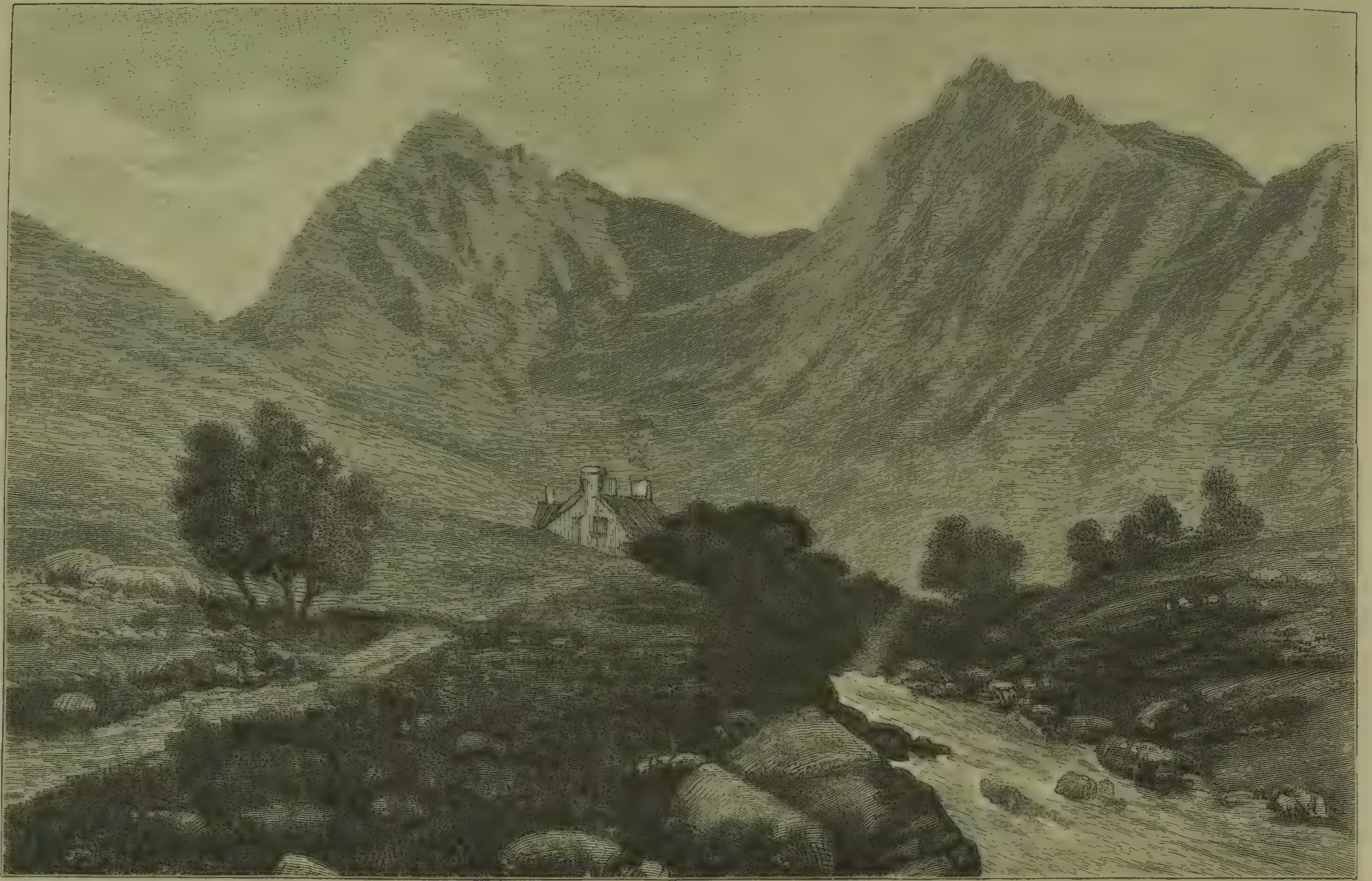
Italy's adhesion to the Triple Alliance is explained by the Marquis Nobili-Vitelleschi. Mr. John Coleman, an intimate friend of the late Watts Phillips, author of "The Dead Heart," produces abundant documentary proof that this play was in the hands of Mr. B. Webster several years before Dickens wrote his "Tale of Two Cities." The new electioneering methods, and the value of bye-elections as tests of party success, are discussed, respectively, by Mr. Osborne Morgan and Mr. T. W. Russell. A new M.P., but an old essay-writer, Mr. Augustine Birrell, discourses wisely of English loyalty. Commencing a series of political character-studies, that of Mr. Balfour is described as essentially aristocratic; but we should say that his pride is more of intellectual than of patrician aristocracy, and that Lord Salisbury's is a kindred sentiment. Mr. W. M. Acworth's onslaught on all the railway companies south of London for their niggard and negligent treatment of passenger traffic is very severe, but not more than they deserve. Suburban allotment-grounds and dwellings for the labouring classes are discussed by Mr. Sydney Evershed, who announces the plan to be tried at Birmingham.

*Blackwood's Magazine*.—We are glad once again to meet Dr. Axel Munthe, the genial, humorous, and benevolent Swedish medical man of Paris, who wrote, between tears and smiles, of Naples during the cholera, when he fought so bravely to aid its victims, but could tell so much, in a kindly way, of popular simplicity and the curiosities of human nature. Capri, with the good Crown Princess of Germany (now the widowed Empress Frederick) there as a visitor some years ago, fills some pages of his notebook; the rest are devoted to the sale of children's toys in Paris, and a menagerie of wild beasts. Other contributors treat of the late Edward Fitzgerald, an original character and a fastidious scholar; of comfort and prudence in travelling; of the projected Burmah-Siam-China railway; of University extension teaching, hunting in the Himalayas, the naval defence of British commerce, the French elections, and the lepers at Capetown. The stories of "Lady Baby" and "Master of his Fate" are continued.

*Macmillan's Magazine*.—Mrs. Oliphant proceeds with her Scotch story of "Kirsteen." Of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, and his literary connection with Lockhart, Mr. Saintsbury propounds a curious problem of concealed authorship. Ancient Roman gardens are examined by Mrs. Lecky at Pompeii. Mr. C. T. Buckland's reminiscences of Eton schoolboy life fifty years ago prove tolerably amusing.

*Murray's Magazine*.—Lord Grimthorpe's roughly vigorous denunciation of all who differ with him respecting church





ENTRANCE TO GLEN SANNOX.



GOATFELL, FROM NEAR BRODICK.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN THE ISLE OF ARRAN.



## BURMESE PAST ROYALTY.

Since the Kingdom of Burmah was summarily wiped out by a British military expedition, and his Majesty Theebaw, with a much cleverer Queen, was removed to enjoy the repose of dethroned Sovereigns in Madras, little more has been said of the singular institutions of the fallen Native Monarchy. We have been continually hearing of the intrigues of fugitive Princes of "the Alompra dynasty," as well as of "Bohs," or predatory tribal chieftains, whose local insurrections, with the foraging bands of "Dacoits," give pretty constant employment to our forces of military and police. The White Elephant, the animal symbol of Burmese Royalty, was purchased for Mr. Barnum's Show and transported to New York, where it is not much admired, being a poor mangy beast of a dirty yellowish-brown colour, mottled with a few light spots on the head and trunk. The Burmese Ruby Mines have engaged the speculative attention of promoters of companies; but the value of their present and future yield is still problematical. We have begun to consider the Burmese people, who are really one of the most intelligent and amiable of Asiatic nations, as our fellow-citizens, or at least fellow-subjects, which was, in fact, the case with a large part of them, in British Burmah, many years before. A Burmese young gentleman, a law-student of the Temple in London, has won more prizes for learning than any young Englishman did in so short a time: the accession of Burmah, therefore, to the British Empire is not a mere territorial conquest, but is the addition of a highly capable and promising race, equal in mental endowments to any of the nations of India. Burmah is likely, indeed, before long to excel many Indian provinces in appropriating what is useful in European civilisation. With this prospect in view, the mind has to make a slight



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BURMESE ARMY AT MANDALAY. IN COURT DRESS.

effort of recollection in contemplating such an official figure as the former Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Army, wearing his Court dress, in the Palace at Mandalay, where he lately paid his respects to the British Commissioner. The Burmese Army did not prove very formidable when the British arrived, but we have seen that the men of that nation can be trained to do excellent good service as armed district police, and they would doubtless be very good soldiers. It is probable that, under the corrupt administration of Theebaw's Kingdom, his Ministers of State and other servants of Government thought it sufficient to keep up a parade of military armament, and that efficiency was disregarded. Some of them contrived, in past times, to amass great riches, and, at the end of their lives, to bequeath pecuniary endowments of large amount to the Buddhist ecclesiastical corporations, or to spend much money in the erection of temples, monasteries, and colleges for the clergy of that religion. There is an example of this kind in the superb pagoda and "Kyoung," or college for Buddhist divinity students, which were built long ago at the private expense of a certain officer holding the appointment of Captain of the King's Bodyguard. We are indebted to Colonel C. Hayter, C.B., commanding Mandalay district, for the photographs from which our illustrations are drawn.

On Oct. 31 Sir John Lubbock, M.P., opened the Clapham Public Library, situated at the corner of Orlando-road, Clapham-common. The building, which has cost the sum of £3865 to erect, has a commodious and well-appointed reading-room and reference and lending library on the ground floor, and there is a large hall on the first floor, which it is contemplated to open as a museum. About five thousand volumes of books of a general character have been already provided.



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What should we have done without the Lord Mayor in the past year? His great achievement, of course, has been the share he took in the settlement of the dock strike. His visit to Paris, too, was a brave and successful act, giving the only official recognition yielded by this country to our neighbours' great undertaking. Then there have been the efforts which Alderman Whitehead, as Lord Mayor, has made for charity pure and simple; and the direction of public aid towards objects of vast public importance which as yet the State does not take up (such as the fund for completing the equipment of the Volunteers of London); and the entertainments given, in the name of our great metropolis, both to "princes and potentates," and to many classes of active and influential citizens—from journalists or commercial travellers to temperance workers and Sunday-school teachers. It has, indeed, been a markedly successful year, and Mr. Whitehead has proved that the mayoralty, though so ancient, is neither a useless nor an effete institution.

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dark heliotrope bengaline silk, made like the high Court bodices sanctioned by the Queen, with a square turned back with revers in front, high at the back, and elbow sleeves with deep cuffs, the parements being of a darker violet velvet. A front of white silk richly embroidered lightened the gown. A coronet of diamond stars, a collet necklace of large brilliants, and a series of fine diamond ornaments round the square of the bodice completed the effect.

The ball-room at the Mansion House, the great Egyptian Hall, was decorated with a profusion of white chrysanthemums and ferns; and all the famous gold plate of the City, to which each Lord Mayor is expected to add, was set out on a galleried sideboard, with the large beaker just given by Alderman Whitehead in the centre.

The colour most worn by the chaperons was red in various shades and materials. Trains were almost universal among the elder ladies, but all the dancers wore short dresses. We are threatened with a revival of the train for house and party use, now that the "improver" has gone the way of all fashions—into the limbo of forgetfulness. But young girls are not yet, at all events, condemned to the misery of carrying the long tails of their gowns while they dance; and it is to be hoped that any tendency that way will be strongly resisted. The pretty light fabrics which were universally worn by the girls are held out still at the back by a lining or petticoat of stiff muslin or of much-frilled glacé silk, and a very, very small pad is yet placed at the waist just to throw the draperies out; but the "improver" is no more.

The new ball-gown material, called *fish-net*, is really much like what the name would indicate, only, of course, it is made in fine silk instead of in coarse rope. Ribbon of a contrasting colour is often threaded in the meshes. It is not an extravagant material, as it is not very dear in the first instance, and lasts remarkably well. It does not crush in wear. Of course it has to be placed over silk. Tulle is always worn, but the Empire style of high waists, pleated bodies, wide sashes, and straight skirts is very popular still, and this does not suit tulle. Lace over silk, or a better kind of soft silk trimmed with good lace, is most suitable. It is a token of our increased good sense in costume that, as a rule, only young women and only slender ones have taken up this Empire fashion. To such figures it is most becoming, but for fully developed women it is quite unsuited. Of the girls at the Mansion House ball, about four out of every six had their dresses made in the Empire style; while the young married women patronised Directoire coats with handsomely embroidered fronts, or silk and brocade fabrics made with bodice and skirt separate. Many had epaulettes

across the shoulders (i.e. standing-up sleeve tops), and the bodices fancifully draped in one way or another. All skirts are very plain, and bodices a good deal ornamented, for evening as well as for day wear.

Sir Myles Fenton's only daughter's wedding to the only son of Sir James Corry, M.P., at the Savoy Chapel, on the last day of October, brought forth a brilliant show of handsome carriage dresses. A wedding is very properly considered to be an occasion on which the smartest outdoor dress may be donned. One of the best gowns had a coat-shaped back of ruby velvet, with a pink silk front adorned all down the centre with knots of a magnificent passementerie of pink gimp and iridescent beads, the junction of the coat and petticoat, and also the bottom of the skirt, being trimmed with the same gimp laid behind a most lovely edging of red cock's feather. Another velvet dress was also of ruby and pink. The sleeves were very wide at the top, and drawn up on the shoulder to form epaulettes, which were artfully lined with a lovely pink and gold brocade that showed in touches here and there; the entire petticoat and revers on the bodice were of this exquisite brocade, and there was a draped vest of pink crêpe de Chine between the revers.

Velvet is to be much worn this season, and nothing could be handsomer. One of the best gowns was in a rich violet velvet trimmed with jet; the passementerie formed an epaulette at the top of the wide sleeve, and on the plain tight bodice the jet was placed as though outlining a Swiss belt, both in front of and behind the figure. With this gown went a small violet velvet bonnet, trimmed with a cluster of real violets of the large sweet Czar variety, and a great bouquet of the same, wired, was carried in the hand. The tall and stately woman so attired was quite a vision of beauty. Another good dress was of dark violet smooth-faced cloth and velvet, the full sleeves of velvet, and the cloth drawn to the centre of the bodice from the armholes and neck in the manner which I have previously described in this column in speaking of new fashions. A beautiful gown was of grey cloth, with collar, cuffs, and skirt-edging of beaver, and vest of white cloth much folded, and fastened with half a dozen great diamond cluster buttons; white cloth bonnet trimmed with beaver. Miss Fenton, being very tall and handsome, became her white *Sole Royale* gown, which was embroidered on one side of the bodice and down the middle of the tablier with crystal and pearls, and trimmed with lace. The two little pages who bore the train were in brown plush, with silk sashes and deep lace collars; and the bridesmaids' gowns were of white silk, with velvet of a most trying yellow for collars and pointed cuffs.

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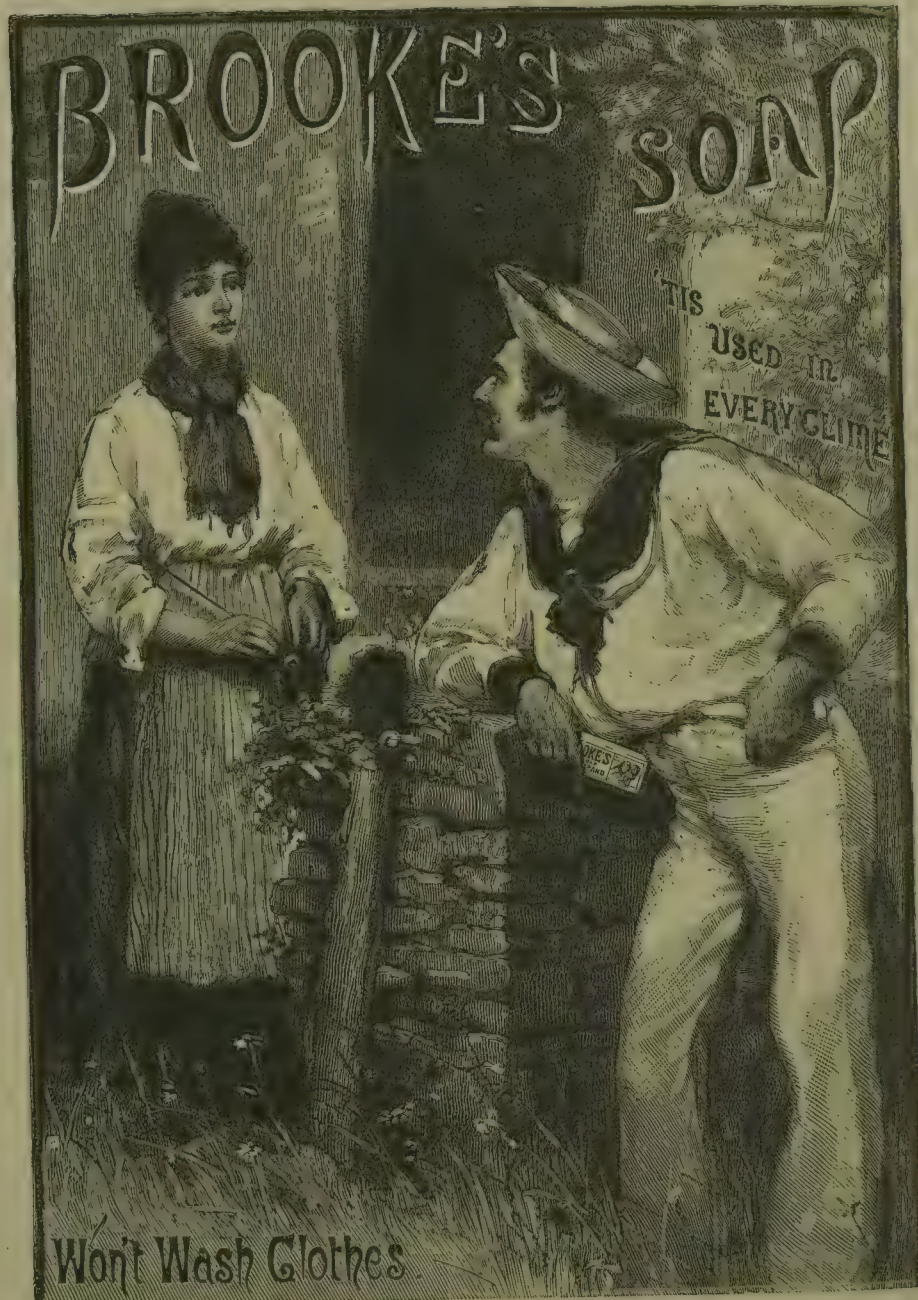
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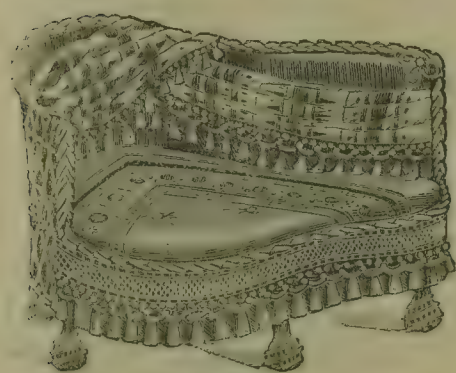
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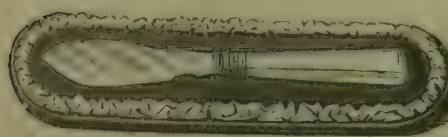
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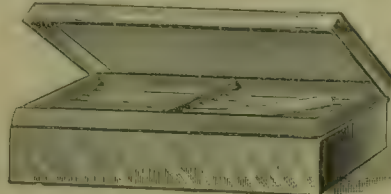


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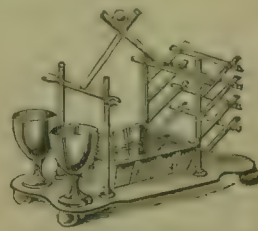
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

On Oct. 31 the will of Bernard Bedwell Portal, of Daventry House, Upper Tooting, who died on July 28 last, was proved by his son Frederick Welch Portal, his daughter Lucy Welch Portal, and Charles Henry Izod, the executors. The testator bequeaths the following charitable legacies: £100 to the London Orphan Asylum at Watford, £100 to the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead, £200 to the Hospital for Incurables at West Putney Hill, £200 to the Hospital for Incurables (Clapham-road), £200 to the French Protestant Hospital, and £50 to the French Protestant Schools. After leaving sundry legacies to servants and others, testator settles £500 for the benefit of his niece, Mrs. Hyatt, and the sum of £18,000 on his daughter Mrs. Everitt and her children. £17,000 and a share of his residuary estate is bequeathed to his daughter Lucy W. Portal (part placed in settlement), and £14,000 is settled upon his daughter Emily, to whom testator also bequeaths a share of his residuary estate and a separate legacy of £500. £14,000 is settled upon his son Bernard Bedwell Portal, who also takes a share of the residue; and £8000 is bequeathed to Frederick Welch Portal, the last-mentioned amount, with other gifts to this son, making up his share of the testator's estate. The personalty is sworn at £89,366 17s. 8d. net.

The will (dated June 15, 1889) of Mr. Gerard Ford, late of No. 8, Lincoln's Inn-fields, solicitor, and of No. 58, Marine-parade, Brighton, who died on Sept. 28 last, was proved on Oct. 25 by Mrs. Fanny Joan Ford, the widow, Thomas Henry Gardiner, and William Henry Cooper, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £70,000. The testator bequeaths £2500 each to his brother Wharton Ford, and to Louisa, the wife of his said brother; £2500 to his sister-in-law, Fanny, the wife of his brother Barnett, and he confirms to his brother Barnett the gift of £5000 made to him; an annuity of £250 to his old and faithful companion, William Henry Cooper; an annuity of £50 to Mary Turnage, his friend and faithful attendant at his school at Bolam, Durham; an annuity of £30 to his housekeeper, Eliza Weeks; £50 to the Sussex Lodge of Freemasons at Brighton, of which he was founder; certain moneys owing to him to the children of his brother Wharton; and £300 per annum to keep in repair the resting-places of his deceased relatives, and particularly the mausoleum of his late wife at Brighton. The residue of his property he gives to his wife.

The will (dated April 4, 1888) of Mr. Edward Towgood, late of Sawston, Cambridgeshire, paper manufacturer, who died on March 31 last, has been proved at the Peterborough District Registry by Hamer Towgood, the brother, and Sanders Holben, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £32,000. The testator gives his share and interest in the advowson and right of patronage and presentation to the vicarage of the parish church of Sawston, and all the residue of his real estate, to his said brother Hamer; £6000, upon trust, to apply the dividends in the augmenting of the vicarage of Sawston; £2000, upon trust, to apply the income in permanently establishing the church choir at Sawston; £500, upon trust, to apply the income for the benefit of the Church Institute at Sawston; the silver jug and silver cups presented to him by the officers and members of the D Troop of the Duke of Manchester's Light Horse to his brother Hamer; the remainder of his plate, all his furniture, pictures, books, musical instruments, household effects, horses and carriages, and £9000 to his sisters, Eleanor, Clara, and Laura; £500 to his brother Arthur; £1000 to the children of his late brother James; £2000 to his servant, Eliza Wooldridge; £500 to each of his executors; and legacies to servants and others. The residue of his personal estate he leaves to his brother Hamer.

The will (dated Dec. 27, 1881) of Mr. Arthur Capel, J.P., late of Bulland Lodge, Chipstable, Wiveliscombe, Somersetshire, who died on Sept. 4 last, was proved on Oct. 25 by Arthur Capel, the son and sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £20,000. The testator gives £150, and an annuity of £300 charged on his real estate, to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Catherine Capel. He devises his mansion-house, Bulland Lodge, with all his manors, farms, messuages, lands, and hereditaments in the county of Somerset, charged with the said annuity, to the use of his said son, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to seniority in tail male. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his said son.

The will (dated July 9, 1877) of Major William Charles Alexander, formerly of H.M. Indian Army, Bengal, late of No. 96, Inverness-terrace, Kensington-gardens, who died on Aug. 24 last, was proved on Oct. 28 by Mrs. Ellen Charlotte Alexander, the widow, and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £18,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all the real and personal estate

which he shall be possessed of, or entitled to, at the time of his death to his wife.

The will (dated Nov. 10, 1882), with a codicil (dated Oct. 28, 1884), of Sir George Kettilby Rickards, K.C.B., late of Fyfield House, Oxford, who died on Sept. 23 last, was proved on Oct. 30 by the Rev. George Hunter Fell, D.D., Arthur George Rickards, the son, and Charles Read Seymour, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £18,000. The testator makes specific gifts of furniture, plate, pictures, books, &c., to his children; and he bequeaths £1000 to his said son; £1000 each to such of his daughters as may be unmarried at the time of his death; and a few other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his daughters, Katherine Sophia, Edith Cordelia, Emily Mabel, and Laura Georgina, in equal shares.

The will (dated June 30, 1885), with three codicils (dated Dec. 28, 1888, and April 6 and Aug. 27, 1889), of the Rev. Henry Charles Raymond-Barker, Rector of Daglingworth, Gloucestershire, who died on Sept. 8 last, was proved on Oct. 23 by Harry William Lyall, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £15,000. The testator leaves his share and interest in various houses in London, Westminster, Middlesex, and Surrey to his wife, Mrs. Sophia Raymond-Barker, for life; then, as to one half, to his niece Leonora Raymond-Barker, one fourth to his niece Mrs. Ellen Joyce, and one fourth, upon trust, for his nieces Sophia Ann and Emily Brocas; and numerous legacies to relatives, executors, servants, and others. He also appoints legacies to be paid on the death of his wife out of the trust funds under his marriage settlement. The residue of his personal estate he gives to his wife.

The will (dated Oct. 28, 1887) of his Honour Judge Arundel Rogers, Judge of County Courts, J.P., late of Fulwood, Cheltenham, who died on Sept. 18 last, at Torquay, was proved on Oct. 26 by Montagu Herbert Jenner and William Frederick Rogers, the brother, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £2800. The testator makes some specific bequests to his wife, two sons, and to his brother William Frederick; and gives pecuniary legacies to sisters, sisters-in-law, his brother Joseph, and to his friend Mr. Jenner. All his real estate and the residue of his personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for accumulation, until his youngest son attains twenty-four, and then to be equally divided between his two sons, Arundel Gwynne and Arthur Strangways.

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## MUSIC.

We have already noticed the inauguration of the thirty-second season of the Popular Concerts (at St. James's Hall, with the evening concert of Oct. 28), and have now to speak of the first of the new series of the afternoon performances associated therewith, which took place on Nov. 2. The programme on this occasion included a posthumous string quartet by Cherubini, one of three such works that were brought forward by Sir Charles Hallé at his Chamber Music Concerts at St. James's Hall in May and June last. Three other string quartets by the same composer—published some years ago—had been given at the Popular Concerts, but that now referred to was performed there for the first time on Nov. 2. As it has already been noticed, it will be sufficient now to say that it, like its companion works, contains much that is worthy of the genius of Cherubini, with some instances of that tendency towards diffuseness and over-elaboration that frequently characterises his larger works. It and the other two posthumous quartets are, however, very welcome additions to the repertoire of classical chamber music. The work now specially alluded to was admirably rendered by the quartet party of the Popular Concerts—Madame Néruda and MM. Ries, Straus, and Piatti. The leading violinist played, as her solos, a romance by Joachim, and a "Sarabande" and "Tambourin" by Leclair. Madame Haas was the pianist, as at the previous Monday evening concert; her principal solo at the afternoon performance having been an introduction and fugue composed by her brother, Herr Alexis Holländer. It is a well-written piece, brilliant rather than learned, and derived all possible advantage from its excellent rendering. In the final item of the programme—Beethoven's sonata for piano and violoncello in A—the lady was associated with Signor Piatti. Vocal pieces were expressively rendered by Mrs. Henschel, Mr. Frantzen having been the accompanist. The second evening concert of the new season, on Nov. 4, offered a programme of sterling and varied interest, although chiefly consisting of familiar materials. The string quartet party was the same as at the recent concerts—Madame Néruda and MM. Ries, Straus, and

Piatti, who were worthily associated in Mozart's melodious No. 5 (in A major). To the last-named gentleman were assigned a "Largo" and "Allemande," adapted by him for the violoncello, from a lesson for the obsolete viol d'amore by Ariosti, an Italian composer of the seventeenth century. The antique grace of the music serves well to display the fine tone and style of the executant. Miss Zimmermann was the pianist, the solos set down for her having been Schumann's Romance in F sharp major and his "Toccata" in C major. In the final item of the programme—Schubert's Trio in B flat, Op. 99—the pianist was associated with Madame Néruda and Signor Piatti. Vocal duets were effectively sung by Miss Lena Little and Mr. Max Heinrich. The high reputation of all the artists concerned in the concert renders detailed comment on the performances superfluous.

The second of the three concerts given by Mr. Kuhe at the Royal Albert Hall—and including the last appearances of Madame Adelina Patti previous to her departure for America—took place on Nov. 4. The programme comprised the following pieces set down for Madame Patti: the Shadow Song from "Dinorah," a scena from M. Delibes's "Lakmé," and a Scotch ballad. As at the first concert, the programme included the co-operation of several eminent artists.

The third and last of the farewell concerts of Señor Sarasate—previous to his departure for America—took place at St. James's Hall on Nov. 1, when the eminent violinist displayed his rare executive qualities in Mendelssohn's Concerto, a "Sarabande" arranged from Bach, a Rondo by Saint-Saëns, and the player's own fantasia on themes from "Carmen." Señor Sarasate's success and his reception were as great as usual. A full band, conducted by Mr. W. G. Cousins, was heard in more or less well-known orchestral pieces, and rendered important service in the accompaniments to the concerto.

The third of the new series of Saturday Afternoon Concerts at the Crystal Palace took place on Nov. 2, when the programme brought forward a concert-overture entitled "Robert Bruce." It is the composition of Mr. J. F. Simpson, who has studied in Germany and at the National Training School,

Kensington. His overture is a bright and effective composition, in which the orchestra is made good use of, and the Scotch tune "Scots wha hae" appropriately introduced. Herr Wessely executed with much success Mendelssohn's violin concerto; and vocal pieces were contributed by Mrs. Hutchinson, other items not calling for specification.

The Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre closed—according to announcement—on Nov. 4. The last of the classical nights included Beethoven's great "Leonora" overture, that by Mendelssohn to "Ray Blas," Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, and the first-named composer's pianoforte concerto in G, besides other pieces. The pianist was that sterling artist Madame Frickenhaus; the vocalists were Misses Albu and Elsa, and Mr. J. Voycey. The closing night was, as in former seasons, appropriated to the benefit of Mr. Freeman Thomas, the lessee, the programme prepared for the occasion being of special attraction.

The Royal College of Music is maintaining the interest and importance of its students' concerts. On a recent occasion, under the direction of Mr. Henry Holmes, some fine orchestral works were effectively rendered, and Miss C. Elieson, a youthful violinist, distinguished herself by her clever execution of a rondo capriccio by Saint-Saëns—several youthful vocalists having also given good proofs of the efficient system of tuition pursued at the college.

The cessation of the Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden and Her Majesty's Theatres leaves a void in that respect; but the musical public are now well provided for by the resumption of important serial concerts.

An important meeting of directors of schools and others interested in charitable institutions and in works of education and of general philanthropy was held on Nov. 2 at the London School Board offices, at which it was resolved to form a central council to work with existing agencies with a view to a more economical and efficient system for the provision of cheap or free meals for poor children attending the elementary schools in London.

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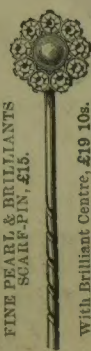
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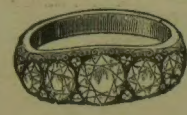
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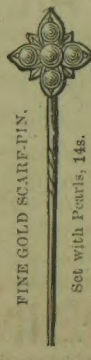
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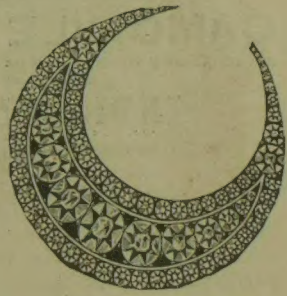
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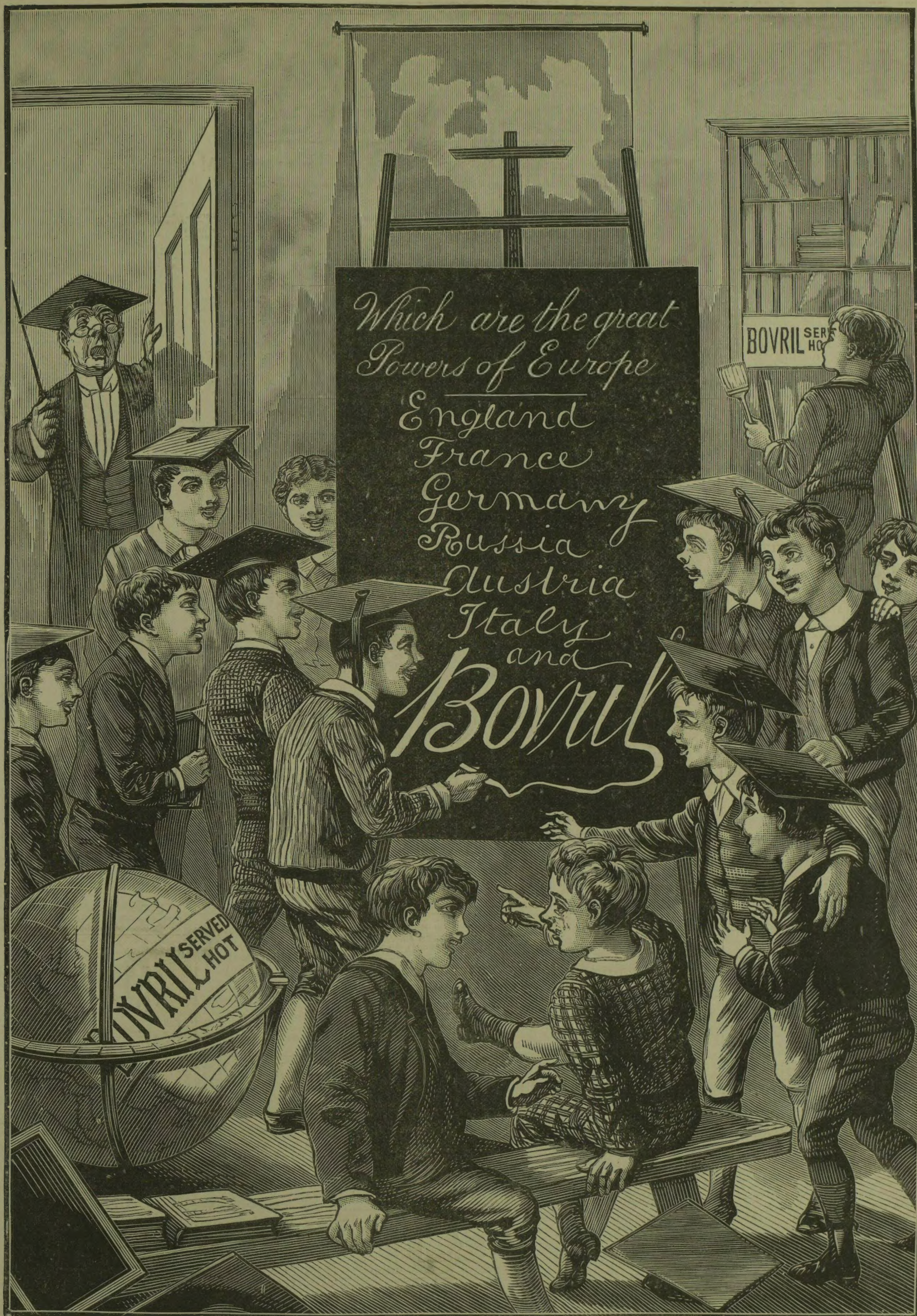
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